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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE


## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

**U. S. Is Gripped by Illusion Something for Nothing, Is Aim**

**Townsend Plan Stirs Country**

**Sinclair Utopia Is Pushed**

**Relief Victims Lose Morale**

**Independence Must Be Rewon**

THE United States is doing nothing important to save its citizens from an appalling popular illusion which every day is betokening more severe eventual awakening. Millions of good Americans are suffering from the profound fallacy that, through several outstanding channels, it is now possible for them to get something for nothing. Approaching California on a certain road one passes through a town of 1000 people having a bank, half a dozen stores and an Odd Fellows Hall above which is a huge sign reading "Townsend Club." Of the 1000 residents 700 belong to the Club and hope presently, at age 60, to begin to receive $200 a month for life. Perhaps not 17 of the 700 ever earned $200 a month. They are not looking to any well-earned expectancy—They are banking on a most intriguing something-for-nothing apparition of the day.

* * *

¶ Thirty-seven nations now provide financial assistance for elderly citizens, the United States has just officially entered this list; but no government is able to provide more than a fraction of $200 per person. Yet all summer in California quiet, pleasing Dr. Townsend has been propounding his revolutionary idea to enthusiastic audiences of from 6000 to 10,000. Persons become ready-to-suffer devotees. To question the logic or practicability of the scheme hurts them (the honest words of this warning will hurt some who see it). They regard this bounty as something as spontaneous as the recurrent crop-page of their fields. It just has to be—Townsend Clubs are said to include as many as 25,000,000 devotees in the United States.

* * *

¶ California voters defeated Upton Sinclair for Governor, but they did not end the dream of an Epic empire that could come into being overnight. This Utopia promised instant release from certain inevitable state burdens. But in California the dream lives on and its adherents are trying to reproject it in a national campaign. Only a state as fecund as California could hope to see such large-scale Utopian proposals as the Townsend Plan and the Sinclair plan budding and blossoming at the same time. They lift on similar wings into the stratosphere of the imagination—Both see people reaping substantial values without planting the good seed corn of righteous expectation.

* * *

¶ Townsendians and Sinclairians have deliberately reached out to draw something-for-nothing ideas into their consciousness; others have had such ideas thrust upon them. These, far more to be pitied, are the unfortunate citizens of many walks of American life who, having been forced by circumstances to accept public assistance, have been weakened by the experience to a point where they no longer see down in their hearts why they should be self-sustaining. There are, intimate inside reports say, millions of just such morally impoverished persons. Relief officials know what has happened to public morale under the dole and the disguised dole. Appalled, they tell their secret in whispers. They know that multitudes of men and women have got a long trek ahead of them—The multitudes have got to beat back to the rocky mountain tops of spiritual independence.

* * *

¶ The American Legion, so lately re-demanding the cash bonus through its St. Louis convention, might be momentarily offended by inclusion in this listing of bending moral forces. Yet no doubt many a Legionnaire has come to the stage of shouting for the bonus years ahead of its due because the something-for-nothing atmosphere has enveloped him when his peace-time gas mask had been laid aside. This is unfortunate. For the American Legion would be an ideal organization to take up the cudgels for the complete regaining of American independence of the spirit. Maybe the Legion can yet lead the way. Many a war veteran has not been misled by sentimental chatter—Many a veteran can see how a sound America can't roll along segments of citizens in something-for-nothing perambulators.

* * *

¶ If not the Legion, then some other powerful agency must load a Big Bertha with spiritual dynamite to wake up the nation. Disaster impends. Something for nothing is nothingness. It can never be so clothed, disguised or blended into any philosophy or plan as to make it an energizing force. Always it is a dud that moves no mountains. Americans must move America; must begin always by moving themselves. Truly, these can be made days of mighty unfoldment to the ready hearts of men, but the unfoldment is of new helps to those who are accustomed to helping themselves. From the Plymouth Rock of a re-dedicated Americanism a force must go forth to reconquer the continent—True Americans ask no paternalistic enrichment; they swing their spiritual muscles toward the unselfish enrichment of their times.

## Granite State Acts as Fiscal Agent for Mill

**With City of Berlin Acts to Keep Paper Plant Employees Busy**

**Keeps Relief Down**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, N. H., Oct. 10—The interesting economic experiment of a state loaning its credit to private industry in order to keep it in business, to enhance the community and alleviate relief needs was disclosed here today.

The State of New Hampshire by implication placed its stamp of approval on a policy it inaugurated during an emergency two years ago when it decided, in effect, to act as reserve capital for a large paper pulp mill owned by the Brown Company here.

Ever since 1933 when the mill company was reorganized under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, the mills have been kept going and hundreds of workers maintained in employment only through the help of the city and the State.

**State and City Both Help**

The State has stood by with its credit. The city has acted virtually as purchasing agent for the mills, buying and paying for the supply of pulpwood and feeding the wood to the mills as fast as they could use and pay for the product.

Through this arrangement, the State and city have lost money. How much was not disclosed. But the mills have been kept running, and the woodsmen maintained on the job. And with orders flowing into the mill offices at a faster pace than ever before, the State and city foresee the eventual repayment of the loans, made in the interest of relief.

**City Proffers $1,500,000 Aid**

This year, the city is ready to back the mills to the tune of $1,500,000 with the State agreeing to take up the slack in the event that the city falls short of funds.

According to Robert W. Upton, general counsel for the State, there is considerable difference of opinion over the question of the success of the venture.

The new contract, whereby the state, city and mill owners could group together for the purpose of keeping the mills open at least through 1937, was granted yesterday by Federal Court Judge John A. Peters.

Under the contract, the base price of pulp wood is raised $1 a cord after Nov. 1. This added cost is in the nature of a finance charge, through which the State is compensated for risking its credit.

On the whole, the project is held in the light of an experiment testing the practicability of government subsidization of industry, particularly as it applies to private enterprise whose workers face the prospects of going on relief.

According to Mr. Upton, the State is more concerned with keeping men in their existing jobs than in creating new jobs for them entirely under government supervision. Pending the ratification of the new contract by the city, mill operations up in the woods have been temporarily halted.

Meanwhile, the mills are going at full blast with plenty of stock held over from last year's cuttings and plenty of orders to be filled.

## The Baltic Powder-Box

By a Staff Artist — Memel Territory

Geographically Most of It Is German, Being Sliced Off East Prussia, and Having Been Part of Pre-War Germany.

## U. S. Army Called To Cut Red Tape Entangling WPA

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—For the second time the Administration has called upon the army to brace up its relief program.

Eleven army engineers have been loaned to the Works Progress Administration to make a nationwide study of the red-tape that is holding up construction under the $4,000,000,000 program.

Two years ago the Civil Works Administration borrowed engineers from the army to direct its program in cities where inefficiency or graft had been uncovered.

At that time Harry L. Hopkins, relief chief, explained, "This plan will give us better administration over tough jobs. The officers chosen know how to handle men."

As a result, a number of cities, considering that it would be a disgrace to have an outsider put at the head of the relief organization, bolstered up their forces to such an extent that CWA found it was not necessary to use as many army officers as was originally contemplated.

Aubrey W. Williams, acting WPA administrator, said he expected a report soon from the army engineers now in the field, making recommendations for ways of overcoming "those obstacles or difficulties which are hampering the speedy development of the program."

Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham is serving as engineering consultant of the WPA under appointment from President Roosevelt. He has appointed Lieut. Col. F. C. Harrington, as chief engineer of the WPA.

The WPA has notified all of its local officers to co-operate with the army engineers by making all information available to them.

Army officers have been in charge of equipping the Civilian Conservation Corps ever since it was organized in the spring of 1933.

## Germans Retain Big Majority In Memel Election

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

KAUNAS, Oct. 10—Complete vindication of Lithuanian fair play toward the German minorities in Memel is seen here in the official Memel election results just announced.

Altogether 1,551,465 votes were cast for the Einheitsliste (Unity List), which combines all German parties, and 369,407 for the Lithuanian parties. One more result is still due, but it is thought it will not affect the final representation in the new Memel Diet, which it is expected will consist of 24 German and 5 Lithuanian representatives.

As this was the composition of the previous Diet, the result of last week's exciting elections is naturally disappointing to the Lithuanians, who had hoped to increase their representation. This disappointment, however, is tempered with the feeling that the whole world has now been presented with concrete proof of Lithuanian impartiality during the elections. It is thus hoped that an early return to normalcy in the Memel district and of friendly co-operation between the Government and the Memellanders will be possible. To this end it is expected the new Diet will be summoned soon.

Meanwhile it is reiterated that the sole desire of the Lithuanian authorities is strict observance of the autonomy guaranteed to the territory by the 1924 international statute. At the same time it is emphasized that this will only be possible if interference in Memel by the National Socialists in Germany absolutely ceases.

### Boom in Memel's Trade As Lithuania's Seaport Complicating Problem

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KLAIPEDA (Memel), Lithuania—Memel is popularly known as one of Europe's "powder boxes." It succeeded Danzig to that doubtful appellation in 1934 when Germany and Poland decided to bury the Danzig hatchet for 10 years. This removed the "powder" from that charming old Hanseatic city—transferring it to Memel—another old German port which has been Lithuanian since 1923.

Since the days of the Teutonic knights, Memel has been predominantly German while its hinterland is mainly Lithuanian.

Memel Territory forms a narrow strip of land 70 miles long and from 10 to 20 miles broad, on the right bank of the River Niemen—great trade artery winding a Z-shaped

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## 'Midsummer Night' Brings Joy To Fans and Applause to Stars

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—"Movie" fans of Manhattan, the enchanted isle, are more interested in Hollywood stars than they are in William Shakespeare, even when he carries the magic wand which he passed to Prospero, Oberon, Titania and Puck, otherwise Robin Goodfellow, it was clearly proved here, after they had blocked Broadway at Fifty-first Street from last evening until this morning for the world première of Dr. Max Reinhardt's screen production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The showing was under the patronage of the English-Speaking Union, of the United States branch of which John W. Davis is president, and over the British branch of which Lord Reading presides.

**Broadway and Strand**

New York and London were the first to see the screen version of the play, the presentation being at the Hollywood Theater here and at the Adelphi in London. In his introductory remarks last night, Mr. Davis read a cable dispatch from London which said that even as Broadway, so was the Strand, blocked for the occasion by the celebrity-struck.

It would be difficult to find a more contrasting sight in New York than a dense crowd on the sidewalk of the Hollywood Theater and that which flowed in to fill every seat in the cinematographic playhouse. Outside it was the fans, intent only on seeing the motion picture actors and actresses of "movieland" in their silks, ermines and brilliants that rivaled the stars sprinkled so abundantly in the heavens of Dr. Reinhardt's silver screen.

**Seeing and Seen**

Among those at the showing were Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, daughter of the President, and her husband, John; Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Judge Samuel Seabury, Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Felix Warburg, Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Morgan Hamilton, H. F. Aylesworth, Deems Taylor, Daniel Frohman, Sir Henry and Lady Grayson, Sir William Weisman, Mrs. E. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan,

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## Nanking's Seizure of Lunar Calendars Fails to Stop 'Old Custom' Holidays

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—Nanking's long-continued campaign against the ancient lunar calendar resulted in the recent seizure in the Shanghai International Settlement of 33,000 of the banned calendars.

These were taken in a series of raids by Settlement police on information furnished by the Chinese Public Safety Bureau authorities. After court hearing, the calendars were all ordered burned, and fines were imposed upon the printers.

While this development was dramatic there was no indication that it deterred the following of "old custom" in observance of holidays ordained by lunar reckoning, and in fact throughout the rule of the present National Government there has been a constant but apparently losing war on the part of modern-minded Government officials to prevent the common people from following dictates of the old-style reckoning.

This contest comes to a head at the New Year period. The Government regularly observes the "foreign New Year" on Jan. 1, but China is generally apathetic toward this occasion and the real celebration does not come until the time of the lunar New Year, some time in February.

Then the land celebrates in earnest, for periods ranging from three dayse to a week. But this occasion is no longer known as the New Year. With tongues in cheek, all China celebrates nowadays what is still regarded as the New Year under the name of "Spring Festival."

Then it is that all bills must be met and a general cleaning of the slate arranged. Everyone who can possibly find excuse to demand gratuities does so (even though such demand may have been made at the time of the "foreign New Year"—but only the simple-minded pay twice, most canny folk refusing to tip on Jan. 1) and high holiday is declared.

Later in the year there are two other smaller settlement days, the Dragon Boat Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival. This latter occurred just after Shanghai's big calendar seizure but the legal proceedings appeared to have cast no shadow on the affair.

**The Bible:**
**Beacon Light of the World**

The tenth installment in this series of 54 daily articles, written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Albert F. Gilmore, will be found on

**Page Nine**

## End To Further PWA Plans In Boston Urged

**Research Bureau Advises Mayor to Drop Some 20 Jobs Not Yet Started**

**Boston Today**—*also sees*—Rotch persist that McCarl has demanded ward-by-ward breakdown of WPA projects—Lobsters learn how to dive—Hurley, back from Washington, still undecided on assistant postmastership—Eggs-by-dozen cheaper than by pound according to state authorities — Middlesex housewives learn about wallpaper and "scumbling" for home decoration.

### *Projects*—Boston Advised To Abandon PWA Plans

Sharp warning to refrain from further PWA projects was given Mayor Mansfield today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. The bureau pointed to past expenditures, the present debt structure and the impending tax rate problem and urged the Mayor to abandon plans for the 20 PWA projects he has submitted to Washington.

Included in these plans are the (1) Suffolk County Courthouse, to cost $5,000,000; (2) nine school projects to cost $3,405,000; (3) new Boston City Hall to cost $2,500,000; (4) repairs to Quincy Market, $456,000; (5) three new welfare buildings, $177,000.

Only one proposal was approved by the bureau. It is the new Chelsea Street bridge, costing $756,000.

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau is a privately supported institution, said to be primarily designed to effect economical city government. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard, is chairman of the group.

In a 15-page report, well filled with figures relative to Boston's financial condition, the bureau states that the city has already made impressive local contributions to the national relief setup with three contributions: (1) The 1934 PWA expenditures of $7,000,000; (2) extensive local public works improvements (included among these were the $19,000,000 Sumner Tunnel); (3) the 1935 state program to which the city will make material contributions.

By implication the bureau hints that such measures have failed somewhat of their goal, have had the effect of piling up the city's debt and raising the tax rate and in general creating a serious financial situation here. It is pointed out that the cost of government has mounted more than $10,590,000 a year since 1926, that it costs $56.02 a person to operate the city and that this per capita is the highest of any city in the United States.

Delinquencies in payments of taxes have brought the cash deficit up from a surplus in 1930 to a deficit of $19,260,000 in 1934, the report charges. The report repeats mention of the fact that the city has been forced to borrow nearly $20,000,000 to meet current expenses, and that interest on this has caused a rise in the tax rate debt service from $3.85 10 years ago to $6.92 now.

Late this afternoon Mayor Mansfield said that he had not yet studied the report, hence could make no statement regarding it.

### *Rotch*—Controversy Over WPA Rules Grows

A growing controversy between local and Washington officials was seen here today as ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch declared that whatever Comptroller of the Currency J. Raymond McCarl may say, the local WPA office has been required to make a ward-by-ward financial breakdown on all projects which cover more than one ward.

Yesterday it was learned from Washington that Mr. McCarl's office denied making any such request.

Mr. McCarl also denied that he had any control over the projects themselves. Mr. Rotch declared that on the contrary the comptroller of the currency held a very definite control.

Explained Mr. Rotch: Mr. McCarl can withhold funds awaiting further information on projects just as he has in the present case.

It has long been known that local administrators ask for about three times as many projects as they expect to be approved in Washington. Today it was learned that they also expect President Roosevelt to approve twice as many projects as will actually be operated.

This may sound pretty complicated, but it merely means that in order to keep the projects running at an even pace, Administrator Rotch can: (1) Cancel some projects

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# U. S. Denial of Responsibility For War Traders Helps League; 50 Nations Approve Sanctions

**Silent Vote of Powers Backs Penalties for Italy**

**Austria, Hungary And Italy Missing**

**Aloisi Argues That Italy's Case Was Never Fairly Considered**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, Oct. 10—Apart from Baron Pompeo Aloisi's denunciation and the dissent of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, today has seen for the first time the nations of the world banding together in a peaceful effort to uphold the rule of law on a recalcitrant state determined to settle its dispute by force. A total of 50 nations gave silent assent to League sanctions against Italy in the course of today's procedure in the Assembly.

The British Minister for League Affairs, Anthony Eden, in a speech that was much applauded, urged on the Assembly the need of prompt action.

Premier Pierre Laval of France, amid similar demonstrations, stressed the necessity of such action being peaceful.

**Switzerland Joins**

Dr. Giusappe Motta, for Switzerland—a country which like Austria holds one of the key geographical positions in the aplication of sanctions against Italy—associated his country with the proposed committee of co-ordination which is to elaborate proposals. Switzerland, he said, is irrevocably committed to the policy of neutrality. But "economic and financial sanctions" he added "do not constitute an act of hostility."

He intimated that Switzerland is therefore ready to fulfill its obligations with other members of the League, provided they do not involve her in the risk of war.

Dr. Motta's remarks were listened to with approval. Nobody, it is clear, wants war. Indeed, there is evidently a strong desire to make the sanctions as light as possible.

**Only Silent Vote**

When the Assembly met this morning to appoint its co-ordinating committee, President Eduard Benes, despite the formal protest of Baron Aloisi, made it clear that silence signified consent. Thus a clear-cut vote was avoided.

Premier Laval emphasized the necessity of pursuing the search for a solution by conciliation. The keynote of his attitude was that France is at once loyal to its friendship for Italy and its obligations to the League.

Mr. Eden laid more stress on the duty of action. But he did not indicate what action. That was for other members to determine, though Britain would perform its full part. They must act promptly, he said, since war is in progress, while striv-

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Wide World

**Baron Emeric von Pflügl**

Austria's Delegate to the League of Nations, Who Voiced His Government's Opposition to Sanctions Against Italy.

**Hull Emphasizes That Flag Will Not Follow Trade**

**Bars Any Trouble Through Seizures**

**Acts as Support for Ban on Munitions and as Neutrality Bolster**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Americans who trade with Italy or Ethiopia were warned anew today by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that "they do so at their own risk." In repeating President Roosevelt's warning the Secretary explained that the whole purpose was to keep the United States from being drawn into war, a point which he emphasized to the utmost.

This is construed as giving the League of Nations assurance of complete freedom to apply sanctions against Italy.

Every attempt was being made here today to emphasize the isolationist and "nonentanglement" aspect of President Roosevelt's historic proclamations removing the protection of the American flag from trade with belligerent nations.

**Tacit Approval of Sanctions**

There is no disposition to deny the fact that the same measures which avowedly are intended to prevent any American involvement in a European war, are a tacit agreement of League sanctions.

Continued emphasis was placed in both official and related quarters on the neutrality factor.

Previously, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, expressed the conviction that there is no legal ban implied in the proclamations against trade with Italy, a remark which assumes significance when viewed in the light of a confidential interpretation emanating from responsible sources to the effect that what was really feared, and what really inspired the proclamations, was concern over what might happen to Americans in Ethiopia.

**Protects the U. S.**

The version of the American Government's motives is that, barring the neutrality steps taken by the President, there might have been a rush of American salesmen to Addis Ababa where either Italian bombs or the inability of Ethiopians to distinguish between Italians and other aliens might have led to most unfortunate incidents.

Had the President not declared that such trade is at the risk of the individual there would have been a strong public demand for representations to Italy in the event an American trader had been killed by an Italian bomb.

As it is, there will probably be very few Americans attempting to deal with Ethiopia, and fewer Americans traveling on Italian ships in the part of the world where accidents might conceivably happen.

**Serves Double Purpose**

The proclamation was thus calculated not only to free the Government from responsibility, but also to lessen the likelihood of any incident.

According to this confidential version the motivating thought behind the President's actions, then, was to keep Americans out of Ethiopia, not to give comfort to the League. And there is undoubtedly much truth in this version.

Further, it is the version which will find most favor with Congress where there is great interest in keeping the United States out of war, but a minimum concern for the League or its efforts to maintain European peace.

**No Cramp to Italian Trade**

Even more important than this is the version which would involve the least interference with trade between this country and Italy in goods not prohibited by the arms embargo.

The fact that a new trade commissioner, Malcolm D. Hooper of Baltimore, was yesterday named to the Department of Commerce office in Rome further tended to indicate that there is no definite policy to discourage excessively American trade with Italy proper as distinct from Italian colonies near the war zone.

The department already has a commercial attaché and a trade commissioner at Rome. Mr. Hooper's addition to the staff will bring it to the size it attained during the prosperous days of the early Hoover Administration.

**Dollar Line Cuts Italy**

Asked whether this Government had any objection to trade with Italy Mr. Roper replied that it had none.

"That is the present status," he added. He further emphasized that the arms embargo has a negligible effect on trade and said that the only effect which the proclamation warning that transactions with a belligerent is at the risk of the individual has been the cancellation of Italian ports of call from the itinerary of the Dollar Line.

His official statement on Italo-American trade showed American exports for the first eight months of the year at $44,044,203, as compared to $40,344,564 for the same period of 1934.

Emphasis on America's trade with Italy and the deliberate implica-

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## Those Little Pigs Will Go to Market As AAA Relents

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Millions of little pigs are going to escape being plowed under this year by the decision of the AAA officials to restore ham to its old partnership with eggs on the breakfast table of the nation.

With pork prices showing a 116 per cent increase over May, 1933, that ancient and savory partnership has been dissolved in a good many homes of late.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, all but announced the decision of the Government at a press conference here, although a referendum in the corn-hog area will be taken Oct. 26 to confirm the proposal. The problem of pork repopulation is going to be turned over to the pigs.

An aggregate increase of about 30 per cent in the number of pigs is expected by the next pig crop. The estimates are that the breeding stock which survived the double hazard of the AAA and the drought will produce approximately 82 per cent of the 1932 yield. That would be about 30 per cent higher than this year.

The difficulty, according to Mr. Wallace, is that some breeders are better able to take advantage of a bigger crop than others. He is afraid that these may be selfish—in a word, piggish.

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

**Thursday, Oct. 10**

### Greece—Royalists Seize Government

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS—The Greek republic was delivered into the hands of monarchists, today, as the Tsaldaris Cabinet resigned and a new Royalist Cabinet was formed under army pressure. The new Cabinet is expected to dispense with the Nov. 1 national plebiscite on monarchy versus republic, and to have the Greek Assembly recall former King George at once.

The new Premier is Gen. George Condylis, known as a strong army man, of Fascist tendencies. He and his army supporters apparently feared the plebiscite, in view of a resurgence of loyalty to the republic. Some circles expect these army leaders to set up a full Fascist dictatorship under cover of the restoration.

Athens is reported quiet, and awaiting the action of the National Assembly.

### Guffey Act—Ordered Into Operation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—The machinery of the Guffey Coal Act was ordered into actual operation today, even as a swift Supreme Court test of the Act became possible through a lower court action.

The National Bituminous Coal Commission formally promulgated the producers code, and ordered the election of district boards as the Act provides.

Meanwhile the date for hearing an injunction plea against the act in the District of Columbia Supreme Court was set for Oct. 28, five days before the act's tax on coal products comes into effect. After a granting or a refusal of the injunction, the losing side may file notice of appeal in the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals. At any time after that notice is filed, either side can petition the Supreme Court to step in at once, for the final test of constitutionality. A decision by next spring is thought probable.

### Italo-Ethiopian—Assembly Approves Penalties

*From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press*

**The League:**

**Geneva**— The member nations of the League today resolutely commissioned a new co-ordinating committee to go ahead with sanctions. At least 50 of the League's 59 members went on record as approving penalties against Italy, by speeches and by the device of a "silent ballot"—silence being taken for assent.

The refusal of Austria and Hungary to join the sanctions will not halt

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# U. S.-Colombian Pact Affects German Trade

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—America's snarled trade relations with Germany were emphasized today as the State Department made public the text and details of its newly-drafted trade agreement with the Republic of Colombia—sixth to be promulgated in the State Department's drive for better trading relations with the world.

While on the one hand Dr. Karl Ritter, chief of the economic section of the German foreign office, left Washington last night after the failure of all efforts to forestall or mitigate the effect of the abrogation of the old German-American treaty which comes to an end on Oct. 15—next Tuesday—American diplomacy was rejoicing over the forward March of its new trade policy typified by the Colombian agreement.

**Boomerang for Germany**

The cumulative effect of the new type of treaties will be to put Germany at a decided disadvantage, according to experts here. In fact, it is pointed out, the two European nations with whom such agreements have already been concluded—Sweden and Belgium—are the only two with which Germany competes substantially in exports to the United States.

In the meantime, Germany has persisted in maintaining her foreign trade on what amounts to a "barter" basis, a policy which precludes the "most-favored-nation" type of treaty upon which the United States is now insisting. Dr. Ritter's visit here, it is known, was for the specific purpose of attempting to find a way over the barrier between these two conflicting policies which would prevent the full effect of abrogation of the old treaty falling upon Germany next week.

**Germany's Own Fault**

As the situation stands, all "most-favored-nation" treatment will end on the fifteenth and German imports will immediately become subject to the old 1930 tariff rates.

Abrogation of the treaty was brought about by German initiative. That country served notice about a year ago that it would void Section VII, the "most-favored-nation" clause. The United States insisted that the voiding of one section would void the entire treaty. As a temporary expedient it was finally agreed to continue in force the non-controversial sections.

The effect is to put Germany on what is known as the "Black List" in American trade. All preferential treatment accorded other nations will be denied Germany from that day on.

**Ritter Made Little Progress**

Dr. Ritter's visit is said to have resulted in some important clarifications of policy, but not in any substantial solution of the problem.

Meanwhile, the United States adds Colombia to the list of those nations with whom it enjoys improved trade relations. Agreements are already in force with Cuba, Belgium, Sweden and Haiti. One with Brazil has been signed and is merely awaiting ratification by the Brazilian Senate having already been approved by the House.

The new Colombian treaty must still be ratified by the legislatures of both Colombia and the United States.

**U. S. Gets Advantages**

The United States obtains very considerable advantages under the new Colombian treaty, advantages which may prove a further boomerang against Germany in respect to such goods as Colombia has in the past bought from both nations. Colombia agreed to cut her tariffs against 83 different American products and guaranteed that the existing rates on a large number of others would remain unchanged. The cuts ranged from 16 per cent to as high as 90 per cent, the most significant cut being of 50 per cent in respect to hog lard, formerly a chief American export to Colombia, which has recently fallen far down in volume.

**Colombia Also Benefits**

In return, the United States agreed to maintain on the free list such major Colombian products as bananas, coffee, emeralds, platinum, and reptile skins. It also cut by 50 per cent the duty on tolu balsam, ipecac, and castor beans.

While the concessions appear on the surface to be primarily to the advantage of the United States, the explanation is to be found in the fact that this country has been taking about 80 per cent of all Colombia's exports while supplying only 45 per cent of its imports. The contention was presented, apparently with success, that since the United States is Colombia's best customer, that country should reciprocate by purchasing a larger portion of its manufactured articles from here.

**No Thought of Pressure**

United States exports to Colombia reached a peak of $58,596,000 in 1928 and have since declined to $21,943,000 for 1934. Imports from Colombia were $103,525,000 in 1929, but dropped to $47,115,000 in 1934.

It is insisted here that there has been no thought of applying indirect pressure to Germany in the formulation of trade treaties with other nations. Yet the fact remains that conclusion of the treaties with Belgium and Sweden gave those countries precedence in American markets for dyes, chemicals and photographic equipment which they have in the past been producing in competition with Germany.

In addition, all such treaties as that now concluded with Colombia are likely to improve the markets for any American goods which in the past have been selling in competition with Germany.

## Woman Has Headed Post Office 62 Years

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Oxford, Md., Oct. 10

A MOVEMENT is crystallizing here to circulate a petition asking Congress to vote a pension for Miss Molly Stewart, Oxford postmistress, who is believed to be one of the oldest workers in point of service in the Post Office Department. Miss Stewart, who is now 79, has been in the post office here nearly all her life, at first as assistant to her father and then as postmistress since she was 17 years old. Thus she has been left undisturbed in this position through 14 Federal Administrations.

Efforts were made to put a political appointee in the job three years ago, but it failed when practically every resident of Oxford rallied to Miss Stewart's support, praising her efficiency and courtesy.

## U. S. Relief Funds Spent by Georgia Total $305,000,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Reports on the huge amount of relief money spent in Georgia under President Roosevelt's recovery plan were presented at a conference at Fort Benning, Georgia, by representatives of the various federal agencies.

Georgia already has spent $305,000,000 and plans are under way to provide for the needy and unemployed and to aid farming by spending an extra $59,937,000. In addition, speakers said, many more applications have been filed asking for additional funds, and this will greatly increase the amount of the present allotment.

A high spot of the meeting were reports by practically all of the representatives to the effect that conditions of business and agriculture have improved a great deal during the recovery program. Also there were gains shown in insurance, bank deposits and railroad revenues.

The Relief and Works Progress Administration's report, presented by Miss Gay B. Shepperson, Georgia administrator of both the Relief and Works Administration, was very encouraging. The Georgia Relief Administration spent $61,000,000 from September, 1933, to September, 1935. More than 10,000 persons have left the relief rolls for cotton picking, she said, and the WPA is at present employing 21,000.

## American Denial Of War Traders Is Help

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that the President had his eye on Ethiopia when he acted much more than on Italy, does not alter the fact, however, that if Britain, acting under the League, should bar the Mediterranean to American goods destined for Italy there could be no complaint coming from the State Department.

A further angle to the involved situation is the realization in diplomatic circles that should England be drawn into a war with Italy the United States to be consistent would have to withdraw its flag from trade with England just as it has officially done from trade with Italy.

This raises a reason for being as temperate as possible with Italy in the minds of those who would be reluctant to witness any development damaging to America's trade with England—a more important thing than trade with Italy.

## Italy's Efforts to Buy Meat in Brazil for Its Army in East Africa Fail

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 10 (AP)—The prospect of League of Nations sanctions against Italy, led yesterday to definite suspension of negotiations to sell that nation 22,000 tons of Brazilian meat for her troops in East Africa.

"We cannot assume the responsibility for risks involved in delivering at any Italian port," said an official of one of the four packing companies involved. "For our part, we shall not discuss the transaction further."

The concerns are Swift, Armour and Continental, Brazilian subsidiaries of North American firms and Frigorifico Anglo allied with important British packers.

Although it previously had been reported Italy would pay for the meat she needs with submarines, a well-informed diplomat said tonight that Gen. Curio de Bernardis, who has been here trying to negotiate for the building of submarines, will sail for home on the Oceanic Oct. 16 "a disappointed man."

The official attitude of Brazil, a nonmember of the League, in case sanctions are adopted, remained undecided.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 10 (AP)—With suspension of Italo-Brazilian meat negotiations, the probability arose last night that Italy will have difficulty obtaining South American meat.

Italo-Argentine negotiations fell through several months ago, when it was reported Italian purchases would be dependent upon some sort of merchandise trade.

# Women Are Urged To Prepare World Thought for Peace

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—"Women want peace" is the statement before the nation today from 10 American women, each a leader in her field, whom Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, introduced to a nationwide radio audience last night in a symposium arranged by the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Mrs. Roosevelt inaugurated the appeal with a call upon women to co-operate in "preparedness of thought for peace" as the first requisite for a warless world if the old apathetic viewpoint toward the settling of international differences by force was not to continue to prevail.

**Way to Peace**

"Many patriotic societies today are laying stress on the necessity for adequate military preparedness to keep us at peace," she said. "I heartily agree with them that adequate defense is necessary as long as we cannot have simultaneous reduction of armaments. But I think too little stress is laid upon the preparedness of thought for a future of real peace.

"This can be brought about only through education, and the insistence necessary in this type of education must be brought about largely through the active co-operation of women."

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College and member of the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva, also emphasized the importance of educating for peace.

**Human Behavior**

"It is said you cannot change human nature," she stated, "but you can change human behavior. All education is based on that premise, and the most important function of education is to change the behavior of human beings toward one another in the world family—most important, because if not accomplished all other efforts for human betterment will be fruitless."

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, honorary president of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, said that everyone was individually responsible for peace.

"We have to be peacemakers right now," she continued, "first in our own hearts, then in our families, and in our communities, in our business. You or I cannot feel ill-will or hatred toward anyone without its contributing to the stream of poison that ends in a world war."

**Support for Neutrality**

Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes, novelist, asked for concerted support of President Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation, warning against the pressure that would be brought to bear "through sentimental appeals to our sympathies or practical appeals to our pocketbooks" to embroil this country in war in the event of a general conflict.

"Any and every nation can best serve the world by keeping the peace," she said.

"In the days that are ahead of us, President Roosevelt may need the stern support of the American people if he is to save us from the catastrophe of another armed conflict. I beg the women of the air audience to look forward to that moment, and prepare themselves for peace, for in that course only can I see hope for the world."

**Enroll for Peace**

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, called on women workers everywhere to join the peace movement, stating that the Italo-Ethiopian war was "being perpetrated over the heads and without the say-so of the working masses of Italy."

Miss Laura Ingalls, aviatrix who holds the women's air speed record, saw the use of the airplane in war as a perversion of this "wonderful machine we love."

"The airplane was not intended as a vehicle of warfare," she said, "but to draw nations closer together into the web of civilization making the whole world kin."

**Pestilence of War**

Mrs. Eliza Keates Young, director of the New York State Federation of Farm Home Bureaus and one of the three American women on the executive committee of the Associated Country Women of the World, denounced war as "the greatest pestilence to attack farm life, thrusting aside and trampling underfoot all the things of comfort, beauty, thrift and character that the farmers' wife has tried to build."

Miss Opal Gooden, Texas Christian University graduate, called on her generation to "say peace with votes," placing this demand above party in future elections and send to Congress senators and representatives pledged to stand for measures which strengthen peace.

**Demand Is Universal**

Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, educational director of the National Council for Prevention of War, who introduced Mrs. Roosevelt in the name of the council, sponsor of the program, said: "The demand for peace is universal. Our part is to provide opportunity for that demand to find full expression. Its expression is necessary, for if war is to be abolished, government policies must be changed and the prices of certain economic adjustments must be paid. No government can or will undertake to make these changes or to pay this price until it knows it has the support of its people."

**Newspapers and Peace**

Speaking on "Newspapers and Peace," Mrs. Ogden Reid, vice-president of the New York Herald Tribune, said in part:

"In the reading of daily newspapers, people take for granted as a normal service the opportunity to keep in touch with current events but they little realize that their choice in papers plus the knowledge gained from the contents, give them power which they can exert on public opinion and thereby change the whole course of civilization on the greatest battlefront of history. Thinking men and women living under a democratic government and gaining opinions from uncensored newspapers may ultimately bring victory over stupid wars to the end of an intelligent peace—may bring victory for brains over armaments."

**Movies and Peace**

Explaining "How motion pictures may promote peace," Miss Lillian Gish, actress, said:

"It is to help the peoples of the earth to know and understand each other that the universal engine that is the cinema can be made to serve this great cause. The motion picture at its best tells its story directly, simply, quickly, elementarily, not only in words, as in the drama of the theater, but in pictorial pantomime. In their early days we who worked proudfully in and for them truly believed that they were the universal language the Bible speaks of—and we guarded with humble respect this great power of which we believed ourselves pioneers. Why should not this vast force rightly used bring not only into human hearts, but into human heads the doctrine of world comfort, or, in other words, the doctrine of universal peace?"

## British Firm Refuses £11,000 Italian Order

*By the Associated Press*

Ipswich, Eng., Oct. 10

RANSOMES and Rapier, Ltd., a large foundry here, announced yesterday it had declined an Italian order for £11,000—about $55,000—worth of engineering equipment.

The company telegraphed the Italian agent: "Regret we are not prepared to entertain further business relations with government which has flagrantly ignored its treaty obligations."

## 'Midsummer Night' Brings Joy to Fans

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Leonard Wood, the Rev. and Mrs. John C. Lord, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Henry W. Taft and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen.

**Room for the Camera Man**

Outside, police reserves were necessary to maintain even a semblance of order and enable traffic to move through Broadway, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, while the congestion and confusion was made even worse by news photographers, seeking pictures of the motion picture "stars." Camera men invaded the orchestra pit and first gallery of the theater and flashed their light bulbs, even while Mr. Davis, Dr. Reinhardt and Sir Gerald Campbell, British Counsul General, in New York, were speaking in the ceremonies that preceded the showing of the film.

It seemed, therefore, quite apropos, when Puck remarked, "What fols these mortals be!"

**Spectacular Shakespeare**

The audience received the play just as such an audience would—respectfully. The antique fables of the "lovers and madmen" whom Shakspeare turned to shapes and gave "to airy nothing a local habitation and a name," appeared to impress most through their photographic presentation. The only applause was for photographic effects and for the illusion which Dr. Reinhardt's art produced. Thus it appeared that the audience took more kindly to the Reinhardt spectacle than to Shakespeare's lines. This, in turn, raised the question whether or not Hollywood—or the American theater, for that matter—is today capable of organizing a cast that can play Shakespeare as it was played in the days of actors like Booth, Forrest, Sir Henry Irving and Modjeska.

# Navy Plane Flies to Canal; Record U. S. Flier Is Tested

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Oct. 10 (AP)—A United States Navy plane from Norfolk landed here at 10:28 a. m. today after a nonstop flight of 18 hours, 25 minutes, from its home base.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 10 (AP)—In face of a 15-mile northeast wind, the new navy patrol seaplane XP3Y1 hopped off from the Norfolk Naval Air Station at 5:03 p. m. yesterday on a nonstop flight to the fleet air base at Coco Solo, Panama Canal Zone. Lieutenant Commander Knefler McGinnis was in command and with a crew of five others aboard, including Lieut. J. K. Averill, navigating officer.

This was the second take-off for the long flight, the first being Tuesday at 5 o'clock. The plane was forced to return because of a burned out radio generator.

The flight to Panama was guarded by the destroyer Claxton and minesweeper Teal. After spending a short time at Coco Solo, the craft will fly to San Diego where it will be permanently stationed as part of the air force of the United States fleet.

Commander McGinnis commanded the massed flight of five planes from San Francisco to Honolulu in January last year, setting a world's nonstop record for distance for massed flying.

The Navy has guarded the new ship with much secrecy because, it is claimed, it is an entirely new type, equipped for high speed and long-range flying. It is equipped to carry bombs, and its pontoons are arranged so they can be folded in or under the wings while the craft is in flight.

## Williamsburg Gets Station

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10—Williamsburg's new railroad station, of colonial design, has been officially opened. No formal program was held, the Chesapeake & Ohio local offices closing shop last Thursday night at the old location and opening for business Friday in the new location.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10 (AP)—The China Clipper, described by Pan American Airways officials as "Lindbergh's Dream," made its first flight with passengers yesterday.

The giant aircraft, largest ever built in America, took off from the water of Middle River and flew to Washington with 38 passengers and a crew of five aboard. It circled the Capitol four times, then returned to Baltimore in little more than an hour.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Pan American technical adviser, witnessed the takeoff and inspected the huge craft before the flight. He flew from North Haven, Maine, to New York, where he picked up Juan T. Trippe, president of the aircraft company, then continued here.

Pan American officials said Colonel Lindbergh had been invited to fly the huge machine on its maiden trip, but he withdrew in favor of Capt. Edwin C. Musick and a crew of four others.

Air transport officials said that ever since Colonel Lindbergh spanned the Atlantic in his "Spirit of St. Louis" eight years ago, he had looked forward to the development of a craft which could make commercial flights overseas with passengers, mail and express. The China Clipper, they said, was a realization of this goal.

The Clipper, with two sisterships, was built at the Glenn L. Martin plant here. It has a wingspread of 130 feet, has a gross weight of 51,000 pounds, develops 3200 horsepower with four engines and has a cruising radius of 4000 miles.

"The entire organization is highly pleased with the new Clipper," Trippe said. "We plan taking it to New Work next week, then flying it to Miami. It will make several Caribbean flights, then will go to the west coast. I believe these craft will do much to stimulate foreign trade when they are placed in actual service."

## Australians Draw Up Refrigeration Code

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PERTH, W. Aust.—Codes for the regulation of installation costs, prices for trade-ins and the conduct of salesmen have been drawn up by the Association of Refrigeration Merchants.

For the past two years severe competition has existed among the various marketers of electrical refrigeration units in this state. Discounts have been increasing almost weekly. Concessions in installation costs have left recent deliveries almost profitless. The allowances for good, sound ice cabinets and storage chests such as are usually found in hotel bars, refreshment rooms and butcher shops, have approached nearer and nearer to prices for new articles.

Most of the units are of American origin, although there is one of German construction under consideration for this market after a successful test with a sample installation.

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# Newest Pipe Organ Ceases to Be a Pipe Organ

*Two types of pipeless instruments operate respectively by light rays and electricity. Organists who have played them say they are equal in tone and volume to the traditional 'King of Instruments.'*

Left, Upper Right and Lower Right by Halbran

**A Church Organ for Every Home**

**Left—View of the Console of the New Type Electric Organ, Which Has 253,000,000 Tones. Upper Right—The New Type Organ, Whose Console Is Smaller Than That of a Piano and Has Two Keyboards. On the Right Is the Sound Chamber With Open Grill. Lower Right—Rear View of One of the Amplifying and Reproducing Cabinets**

Organ music heretofore enjoyed only in churches, theaters and larger auditoriums is now available in price and size for the average home.

Two of the most distinctive of the new instruments, the Hammond and Eremeeff electrical organs, adapted from radio principles, have already created an upheaval within the organ-building industry.

The first of these electrical organs, the Hammond, is the invention of Laurens Hammond, a Chicago clock manufacturer, and the second, the Eremeeff, was developed by Ivan Eremeeff, of Philadelphia, working in conjunction with Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

**No Pipes Whatever**

Unlike their older brothers with their familiar arrays of pipes, wind chests and complicated air conduits, these two new organs are not only entirely electrical in operation but also in the projection of their tone. Outside of their consoles, wherein is produced the originating tones, these electrical organs employ a typical amplifier similar to that in a radio set, a talking picture or a public address system for the production of sound.

In addition to their mechanical simplicity the Hammond and Eremeeff units offer the convenient size and portability of ordinary furniture. Instead of occupying the back end of a church or public hall, these instruments take a floor space no larger than a piano.

**Only Consoles Look Alike**

Beyond the console, the resemblance to a pipe organ ceases. In the Hammond organ the sound begins electrically. In the back of the console is located the generator unit, which contains 91 tone-generating elements, each supplying a different pitch.

The tone-generating elements consist of coils on permanent magnets, in front of which, but not touching, are tone wheels. Each tone wheel contains nodes or bumps which, when revolved in front of the magnets, creates a curent in the coils.

Other wheels revolving at the same speed but with a different number of nodes on them produce all the other tones of the musical scale. Thus since the shaft revolves at a constant speed the organ is always in tune.

**Tone Is Fed to Amplifiers**

Next, the impulses generated in the Hammond console by these tone wheels and their associated coils and magnets are fed to a small amplifier located in the organ console itself. From this small amplifier the sound energy is then fed to the main organ amplifier.

Finally, using his 91 tones as a basis Mr. Hammond combines these to simulate certain instruments or well-known organ stops. Thus a certain combination of tones may reproduce flute stops, strings or diapason. By combination of certain tones Mr. Hammond can reproduce the xylophone or percussion, such as tom-tom effects.

The Eremeeff organ, in contra distinction to the Hammond organ, produces tones by the reflection of light beams upon photoelectric cells. It also operates from a standard console and utilizes a radio amplifying system for tonal reproduction.

**Eremeeff Principle Differs**

Within the Eremeeff console are 12 rotating disks with various perforations or cuts in them. These intersect the light beams from 900 tiny electric bulbs. As a key is struck the bulb connected with it lights and as the disk interrupts the beam between it and the photocell a light pattern is produced which the photocell transmutes into sound of a certain pitch.

A great variety of tonal effects are also possible on the Eremeeff organ. Its range is so powerful that with the use of large speakers it has been heard for six miles. On the other hand it is adaptable to a small room. The Eremeeff has a higher upkeep than the Hammond organ due to the replacements of photocells that may be required at intervals.



**Laurens Hammond**
**Inventor of the Hammond Electric Organ**

# Half of Japan's Budget Demanded By Army and Navy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—If the demands of Japanese military leaders go through, Japan will spend half of the 1936-37 national budget on its army and navy, according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

Despite redoubled efforts by Finance Minister Takahashi to cut down a national debt which increased 50 per cent in the last three years, the army and navy have presented budgets which are not only larger than last year's but equal to the total ordinary revenue estimated for the current fiscal year, the survey states. "Urgent national necessity" is the reason given for the increase, it is asserted.

**Budget Figures Jump**

In an analysis of inflation prospects in Japan, William W. Lockwood Jr., research associate, reveals that "requests from all government departments total approximately 2,800,000,000 yen, a raise of 600,000,000 yen over the present budget."

"So far, little attempt has been made to readjust the tax system to the new level of expenditure," it is held. "Yet with the recent signs that Japan's trade boom is tapering off, opposition to reduction in government spending is likely to increase.

"Although it has been freely predicted for some time that Japan is headed along a path of inflation ending in monetary chaos, the usual indicators of financial stability do not bear out this view. The wholesale price level is well below that of 1928-29, its tendency this year has been downward, and the yen has depreciated little in relation to sterling since the end of 1932.

**Import Price Index Rises**

"Since the application of the gold embargo in 1931, the Mitsubshi import price for Japan has almost doubled. In other words, the terms upon which Japan exchanges exports for imports have moved heavily to her disadvantage, though the volume of both has increased.

"Despite the prediction that the Bank of Japan's underwriting of government security flotations would load its portfolio with unsalable bonds and notes, this has not proved to be the case. Absorption of government issues has been made possible chiefly by a rapid increase in the volume of demand and time deposits throughout the banks, trust companies and postal savings system. It is, however, questionable how long the Bank of Japan can continue its security distribution successfully along past lines."

## Exaggerated Advertising Arouses Ire of Women

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA — Women are tired of exaggerated claims, in advertising—and women have 85 per cent of the country's purchasing power at their command. So said Mrs. Anne Steese Richardson recently in an address before the men's and women's advertising clubs of Philadelphia, meeting in the first of seven joint sessions to consider means of defending their profession against waning public confidence.

"Women don't want to be thrilled in advertising," said Mrs. Richardson, who is director of the Good Citizenship Bureau of the Women's Home Companion. "They want the truth." Blaming "theorizing professors" and consumers' organizations for an increasing lack of confidence in business, manufacturing, and advertising, Mrs. Richardson urged that strong efforts be made to convince women that to protect themselves they must encourage business in every way possible.

## Ethiopian Manuscript Acquired by Toronto

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—An Ethiopian manuscript, on vellum, and dating probably from the early eighteenth century, was recently presented to the University of Toronto by George Wilson, finance commissioner of this city. This parchment was acquired by his father, the late Col. A. N. Wilson, who served under Sir Robert Napier in the capture of Magdala in 1868.

## Hopeless Attitude Is Declared Grave Problem for Youth

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10—Urging provision for children beyond school age who are unable to find employment or the means to continue their education, Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of schools in Philadelphia, in his annual report to the board of education, pointed to the relief system as a cause of the spreading "what's the use" attitude among the youth of today.

"The example of increasing numbers of people on relief who have put forth no effort to prepare themselves for any useful service," he said, "tends to discourage effort on the part of many who otherwise would be industrious. Also, with the decline in opportunities for employment, there is less incentive to prepare. It promises to become the most serious social problem that has arisen out of the depression."

Dr. Broome advocted the use of federal funds to continue the education of former high school and college students who are unable to find work. About 500 such students attended classes of this kind during the summer, he stated, and 23 per cent of them found employment in private industry as a result.

The superintendent paid a tribute to the city's teachers, who, he said, with "overcrowded classes, heavy rosters and teaching loads, and with reduced salaries, have carried on with courage, little complaining, and understanding."

Begore Dr. Broome presented his report, the board voted to begin construction of 10 schools for which PWA funds have been obtained. Two vocational schools are included.

## Selfishness Assailed As Foe of Progress

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Selfishness and self-centeredness are the greatest enemies of human progress, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Selfish persons are "always hopelessly uneducated," he told 500 members of the freshman class of Columbia University yesterday, adding that for these students the next four years should cperate to serve their self-development.

A person can develop tolerance of the rights of others, he continued, without repressing his own individuality. In the truly educated person, he said, there was "no conflict between the numerator and the common denominator," explaining that the numerator represented the student's individual personality, while the denominator was "that which we all have to know together."

"A man cannot live his own life as if others did not exist," he said, "because we are related as individuals and as nations, although at times we act as if we were isolated."

# N. Y. Utility Chief Denies Need For Municipal Plant

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—New York City needs no yardstick municipal power plant, and the one envisaged by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia would leave taxpayers holding the bag indefinitely, Frank W. Smith, president of the Consolidated Gas Company, utility monopoly here, told a luncheon meeting of the City Club yesterday. Taxpayer suits brought by the utility to block the power plant referendum here this fall are now pending in the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Smith said that "under any legal plan on which the municipal plant could be erected, the taxpayers would be liable for its deficits," and that the proposed plant would cost $10,000,000 more than the $45,000,000 estimate of the Mayor.

**Is Yardstick Needed?**

The city needs no yardstick, he declared, because the private electric companies, on whom Mayor LaGuardia forced a 25 per cent reduction in city contracts this year and whose reductions to city consumers he has challenged as affecting not the average, but only the big consumers of electricity, had made large rate reductions and would continue to do so "whenever it can be done within the reasonable possibilities of ordinary sane business conduct."

"Our residential rates for electricity have been coming down as fast as we could cut them over a long period of time," Mr. Smith continued. "From 1913 to the present time the cost of living for New York City has increased 43 per cent. In that same period the cost of the average amount of electricity now used by our residential customers has decreased more than 40 per cent."

The companies in the consolidated were the largest taxpayers in New York City and could reduce rates if taxes were reduced without being one penny worse off, he said. But rate reductions, such as the Mayor said the municipal plant would force, he continued, would leave the private companies without earnings to pay interest and dividends and $20,000,000 in the hole.

# Politics Behind Grain Burning, Davis Charges in AAA Defense

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Photographs recently published in a midwestern newspaper of flaming grain stacks, bearing the caption "Burned at the Stack by the AAA" have roused AAA officials to retort that "the farmer has ended the grain-burning era."

In a letter to the Northwestern Miller and American Baker, of Minneapolis, Minn., Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator, holds that politicians are staging bonfires as a means of discrediting the Administration's farm program.

He mentions one case at Sarcoxie, Mo., where the wheat farmer, he says, had been told repeatedly by the local farmers' committee that he could cut his excess wheat for hay and another in Reno County, Kan., where a farmer had been notified he could cut his oats for hay.

**AAA Disapproves**

"George E. Farrell, director of grains, called attention of the farmers' committee to the fact that the AAA has never ordered any wheat or oats burned, disapproves of it and invariably offers farmers producing in excess of contract quotas the privilege of canceling their agreements with the Government without penalty except loss of benefit payments," wrote Mr. Davis.

"The two farmers who had failed to cut their excess product for hay, allowing it to ripen, were notified that they could donate to charity. The wheat farmer made a pretense of offering to give the wheat away and then burned it. To me it seems a significant thing that the owners of the farm on which the oats were burned was identified, not as farmers, but as handlers and partners in the Western Terminal Elevator Company. One of these elevator man-farmers, I am told, went to a Hutchinson newspaper and got a photographer to come out and take the picture."

**Cites Old Days**

Mr. Davis contrasts the present scarcity of grain bonfires with pre-AAA days. "In those days," he said, "Government agencies frankly recognized that the farmers' situation was so desperate that penniless farmers, unable to buy coal in winter, sought to burn grain in their stoves and furnaces.

"The burning of grain has become so infrequent that isolated instances of it now are harped on by politicians."

## First Step Is Taken To Put Philadelphia Cabs in Private Hands

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10—The first step in abandoning one of the most important experiments seeking city transportation economy through monopoly, was taken in United States District Court here on Oct.8 when Judge George A. Welsh gave the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company permission to dispose of its $5,000,000 taxicab interests.

The PRT, built up by Thomas E. Mitten under his famous profit-sharing "Men and Management" plan, is seeking through reorganization proceedings to rid itself of the crushing financial burden of the "underliers"—owners of the franchises and equipment of many of the originally independent street railway lines. Some of the latter have been entirely superseded by subway, elevated and bus services which it operates.

The PRT in asking permission to dispose of its subsidiary cab companies, the Yellow, Diamond, Quaker City and Brown and White concerns, showed that these have been operated at a loss for a number of years. In 1929 the cabs grossed $6,000,000, it was reported, while last year the figure dropped to $2,000,000. Since 1928 the loss has amounted to more than $200,000 each year.

The company was directed by Judge Welsh to invite bids for the taxicab concerns by placing advertisements in leading newspapers of New York, Boston, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Bids by local interests are already being submitted.

Among interesting facts brought out in court was the fact that each month the cab companies spend about $75,000 for gasoline, oil and tires.

*James H. Caldwell of Grand Rapids, Mich.*

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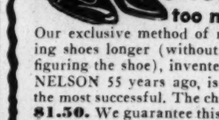

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# 50 Nations Back Sanctions Against Italy by Silent Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

ing for an early settlement in accordance with the principles of the Covenant.

**Aloisi is Eloquent**

Baron Aloisi made an eloquent defence of Italy.

"The war cannot be suppressed; it must be replaced," he cried.

"The true policy is to eliminate its causes. The League's mission is not merely to settle quarrels when they arise but to render them impossible."

So Italy, instead of repudiating the League, declares its desire to infuse into it new breath of life. But the League must be in harmony with world evolution and not become an instrument of conversation, said Italy's spokesman.

Baron Aloisi made pointed reference to the contrast of 17 months of League delay in the case of China, and two years in the case of Chaco, with what he called the marked precipitancy on the present occasion. Why this sudden call for sanctions never before invoked, he queried.

Austria and Hungary yesterday disassociated themselves altogether from sanctions for obvious reasons. Their dissension certainly makes success of economic measures somewhat less easy to achieve.

**More Will Be Heard**

Moreover there is the possibility that voices which have not been heard in public will intervene in the metings of the Committee of Co-ordination to whittle these measures away.

The new plan of converting the whole of the League membership—with the exception of Italy and Ethiopia, parties to the dispute—into a committee of co-ordination, is proposed by the bureau and will doubtless be accepted. This unwieldy body will of course appoint sub-committees. This course may slow up the procedure, but will have the advantage of keeping the Assembly in permanence and making its decisions operative.

The question is how far the weak links in the chain will affect the whole proposed system of boycotting Italy. The British view is definitely that gaps in the barriers will not nullify the whole method in the way that the smallest hole in the bucket renders it useless.

## Impressive Decision Under Covenant Made Without Actual Vote

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press.

GENEVA, Oct. 10—The League of Nations Assembly gave overwhelming approval today to the Council's condemnation of Italy for its war on Ethiopia—meaning worldwide punishment of the Fascist nation through sanctions.

Most of the League powers pledged themselves either openly or by silent acquiescence to the policy of sanctions. Only Italy, Austria and Hungary of the 54 nations represented announced nonacceptance of the Council's report against Italy.

One undesignated country reserved the right to speak later concerning the matter.

League officials said this meant at least 50 nations indorsed the verdict of war guilt.

The Assembly declared itself for sanctions against Italy without an actual vote.

President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia announced that silence on the part of delegates was interpreted as concurrence in the decision of the Council.

The assembly's decision—the first such in the League's fifteen years of history—seemed all the more impressive in its lack of an actual vote.

**Silence Gave Consent**

To get more quickly to the business, League officials decided that those in opposition to sanctions or wishing to make reservations could declare themselves first. For the rest, silence was interpreted as assent. It was a silence that could almost be felt.

After Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy had delivered his spirited defense of his nation's activities in Ethiopia and protested against the procedure of letting silence indicate acceptance of the Council's condemnation of Italy and application of sanctions, President Beneš asked whether any others wished to dissent or make reservations.

No one spoke. So the decision of the council, declaring Italy resorted to war in defiance of Article XVI of the League Covenant, was declared approved.

**True League Spirit**

Baron Aloisi delivered an 18-page address in his defense of Italy's East African campaign, declaring:

"Italy is convinced that it is she who is interpreting the true spirit of the League of Nations and who in this particular case is fighting not only her own fight but also that of the League of Nations, because she wishes to exalt the spirit of the League, which is synonymous with life, against the letter of the League, which is synonymous with death.

"Italy, I say, has a legitimate pride in indicating surely to the League of Nations the path which will render the League more living and more efficacious. The pathway is marked by two principles:

"First, put firmly aside the policy of two weights and two measures.

"Second, harmonize the Covenant in its entirety: the part which has to do with evolution, with the part which concerns conservation of order — will obtain thus new elasticity which will permit us to follow history and to meet new situations developing at any moment, which, in default of this elasticity, will surely become the source of new conflicts.

"No one is better able than Italy to express this new spirit, its imperious necessity of life.

"Finding herself in complete spiritual and material development, weighted down by historical vicissitudes and international restrictions as to territorial limitations which stifle her, Italy is a country which should make heard before the Assembly her voice, which is that of the great proletariat demanding justice."

**Two Questions**

Italy's spokesman said with solemnity that he wished to place two questions before the Assembly and the conscience of the entire world.

First, he said, Italy had outlined in a detailed memorandum not only its grievances against Ethiopia, but also the juridical and political situation concerning Ethiopia's relation to the League.

"Neither the Council nor committees during these last months have taken into account the Italian memorandum," he asserted. "They even have not examined it."

Second, Baron Aloisi said, in a situation so grave that the Council was called on to pass pronouncement upon the events which happened after Oct. 3, the day hostilities started, the Italian delegation was refused an opportunity to outline reasons for the Italian activities.

**Why Not Expel Ethiopia?**

Baron Aloisi demanded to know why the League did not take measures authorized by the Covenant with respect to Ethiopia, thus inquiring in effect why Ethiopia had not been expelled from the League.

He said that non-recognition of the validity of Italian arguments wounded the conscience of the Italian people and accentuated Ethiopia's aggressive attitude.

"As Italy could not any longer count upon the help of the League of Nations to guarantee her security and her rights, Italy found it necessary to have recourse to her own means to fight against a danger which became more and more imminent."

Baron Aloisi emphasized that Britain had the right to legitimate defense, and that Italy adhered to the Briand-Kellogg Pact, outlawing war as an instrument of national policy.

**As to Japan—**

Premier Mussolini's representative asserted that this was not the first time the League had declared a violation of its Covenant.

"It is notorious that a violation was admitted in the case of the Sino-Japanese conflict and that a violation was recognized in the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay," he said.

"Italy, who speaks today, not only before you but before history, which will formulate its judgment, has the right to demand: why in these other cases were not sanctions spoken of?"

After the announcement by the president of the Assembly, accepting the Council's condemnation of Italy, Anthony Eden of England rose amid an expectant stir.

**Britain Backs Covenant**

The British Minister for League Affairs said: "There is no need for me to repeat this morning the policy of His Majesty's Government in this dispute.

"It has already been declared at this Assembly. The policy of His Majesty's Government remains firmly based upon the Covenant.

"War is a callous anachronism, and mankind will never taste lasting happiness until war is abolished.

"The League is now faced by its second task. Action must be taken. I declare our full willingness to partake in that action."

Following Mr. Eden, Dr. Motta of Switzerland pledged his country "to act in solidarity" with the other powers.

**Laval Repledges France**

Then Premier Laval of France told the Assembly:

"France will meet her obligations. I said this at the Council. I now repeat it before the Assembly.

"The Covenant is our international law which we cannot either infringe or allow to be weakened.

"At this moment when every nation must take its responsibility, it is with an emotion you can well understand that I assume my duties.

"My country will observe the covenant. Friendship also dictates a duty. It is not to deny our faith in the authority of the greatest international institution to pursue with her simultaneously with application of the League's law a search for solution and conciliation.

"The French Government will attach itself passionately to this work of peace for which I feel certain no co-operation will be found missing in this Assembly."

**Russia Lines Up**

Vladimir Potemkin, Soviet delegate, urged immediate "collective action" to serve as a pledge for realization of collective security.

"The U. S. S. R. will co-operate without any exception in the undertakings provided by the Covenant," he asserted.

The representatives of Haiti and Mexico also pledged their support.

Their addresses ended the forenoon session of the Assembly, which adjourned until 4:30 p. m. (10:30 a. m., eastern standard time), when other speakers were to put heir governments on record in support of the League Council's action.

**Principles Violated**

Gonzalo Zaldumbide of Ecuador declared that the principles which are the only justification for the existence of the League of Nations have been violated.

"Before the existence of the League of Nations," said Señor Zaldumbide, "this Italian war in Africa would have seemed like a colonial expedition, more or less justifiable under the old order of things, but there exists a League Covenant which constitutes a turning point in the world's history and which has revealed a better and more optimistic horizon."

Dr. Luis de Porto-Seguro of Chile said it was the "sad duty" of Chile to approve the measures adopted by the League to end the war and the violation of the Covenant.

**Little Entente Speaks**

C. Fotich, of Yugoslavia, speaking in the name of the Little Entente (Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania) said the Little Entente believes above all that the Covenant should be fully applied and that it remains faithful to the Covenant.

Demetrios Maximos of Greece made a similar declaration on behalf of the Balkan Entente.

Dr. Zumeta of Venezuela said: "Profoundly impressed with the idea that the Covenant was created to organize peace and settle differences between nations by means other than war, my Government reaffirms this viewpoint and joins with those who, in this solemn moment, address the belligerents a supreme appeal for accord."

He added that the Venezuelan delegation reserved the right to outline before the co-ordination commission certain practical difficulties which Venezuela might encounter in the application of sanctions.

Dr. Guani of Uruguay said his nation remained faithful to the Covenant, and also spoke of possible technical difficulties.

Francisco Tudela of Peru, referring to the complexity of causes underlying the dispute, said it still was clear that "order must be maintained" and peace violators outlawed.

Dr. A. Costa du Rels of Bolivia said, "I note with satisfaction the new spirit of determination to apply the Covenant and its sanctions. . . . The indifference of European nations to conflicts overseas is ending."

In contrast to the silence which followed a speech by Baron Aloisi this morning, warm applause greeted Tacle Hawariate of Ethiopia when he finished his address this afternoon.

The Ethiopian asked that each nation "fulfill its duties" in the sanctioning of Italy and declared: "Every moment of delay will diminish or suppress the possibility of putting an end to the international crime of which Italy has been found guilty."

## War Cables Limited To 100 Words Daily

*By the Associated Press*

Addis Ababa, Oct. 10

THE Ethiopian Government yesterday ordered foreign correspondents to limit their dispatches to 100 words daily, owing to congested communications. A censorship was put into operation.

# Greek Royalists Gain More Power In New Cabinet

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS, Oct. 10—Greece got a new and more Royalist Government today, following the resignation this morning of the Tsaldaris Cabinet.

A new government was formed this afternoon with Gen. George Condylis as Prime Minister. The resignation of Panayoti Tsaldaris is attributed to growing friction between Monarchist leaders and certain members of the Government regarding restoration of the Monarchy.

It is understood that many military chiefs are sympathetically favoring restoration and have demanded that ex-King George be called to the Greek throne. After the resignation Mr. Tsaldaris said that the Government had been unable to withstand the demands of the military leaders.

**Plebiscite Date Fixed**

Three weeks ago the Government fixed Nov. 3 for a national plebiscite to decide for or against restoration. Ever since, the Royalist extremists have been exerting pressure on Mr. Tsaldaris to dispense with the plebiscite and immediately recall the ex-King by a simple resolution of the National Assembly where his supporters are in a majority.

As the Cabinet held office under oath to the Republic, Mr. Tsaldaris tried to maintain neutrality until the referendum, but recently his hand was finally forced by Royalist military leaders and General Kondylis, and he told the Greek nation that he favored restoration.

**Army Republicans Ousted**

After the unsuccessful Venizelist putsch on March 1, which was crushed by General Condylis, the whole Greek army forces were purged of Republican elements, which accounts for the growing army support of the Royalist cause.

Meantime Republicans claim their stock, which after the March revolt stood very low, has been rapidly rising. Moderates on both sides, they declare, have had time to think over the difficulties and risks of a great constitutional changeover. Hence, they say, the intense Royalist efforts to sidetrack the plebiscite altogether.

The new cabinet is composed in part as follows:

Prime Minister, Gen. George Condylis.
Foreign Minister, John Theotokis.
Minister of the Interior, M. Schina.
Navy, Mr. Dousmanis.
Minister of Justice, Mr. Chloros.

## U. S. Gets $20,000,000 More Gold From Europe

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Gold with an estimated value of more than $20,000,000 from England, France and the Netherlands was consigned to New York banks following the arrival of three ships here.

The metal was in the form of coins and bars, and the packing cases were valued from $48,000 to $56,000 each. A precise value will be placed on the metal by the United States assay office before delivery is completed.

# Guffey Act Begins to Function, Board Promulgates Coal Code

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Administration of the Guffey Coal Act began today—perhaps the most radical legislation affecting a big industry in the history of the United States. In three initial general orders the newly created National Coal Commission outlined operation of the law, which is designed to institute centralized control in the basic soft coal industry.

The first general order promulgates the coal code, which puts into effect, for the most part, the soft coal code of the old NRA, which expired with the Schechter Case decision of the Supreme Court, May 27. C. F. Hosford Jr., chairman of the commission, emphasized, however, that the new code rests upon an entirely different legal basis from the unconstitutional NRA. In this case the coal code is identical with the provisions of the act itself.

**Producers' Agreement**

General order No. 2 includes the individual coal producer's agreement to accept the code, which indirectly recognizes that the big coal control measure will be thoroughly tested in the courts for its constitutionality before long.

General order No. 3 explains the program for calling meetings of coal operators throughout the United States for the organization of 23 district boards which will govern the soft coal trade in their respective communities.

The district boards, under the plan, will collect assessments and other administration matters through the offices of 23 acting deputy district secretaries, who have been named by the commission.

**Labor Has Voice**

The rule requires labor to have at least one representative on each of the 23 district boards, which may range in size from 3 to 17 members.

With the start of the National Coal Commission, the chaotic soft coal industry comes to a new chapter in its turbulent development, and America sees a specimen test of self-regulation under federal control of a gigantic industry.

Overcompetition has played havoc with the business for a generation, and was acknowledged as the major obstacle in recovery as far back as the address of President Hoover before the American Legion convention in Boston. Many other Presidents have come to the same conclusion, and approximately a dozen different legislative commissions have investigated the matter and pointed to cut-throat competition as the cause both of poor pay and idleness for workers, and losses for operators.

**Opposed in South**

In the present law, the coal operators of the east and west were nearly unanimous in supporting the Guffey bill, as did also the United Mine Workers. Southern Coal operators in the rich, nonunion fields where lower wage differentials obtain have resisted the law, and are now fighting it in the courts. On the fate of the coal authority which proposes to plan production and give equitable wages and labor conditions, rests the fate of many similar proposals for self-regulation of industries.

## Austro-Hungarian Veto Of Sanctions on Italy Faces Divided Opinion

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA, Oct. 10—The action of the Austrian and Hungarian representatives in backing up Italy on the sanctions issue during the League Assembly discussions has met with divided opinion.

Many Austrian people wish to be relieved from Italian domination.

**Cabinet Divided**

Even the Heimwehr itself is divided on the question, the Vice-Chancellor, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg remaining pro-Italian, while others are leaning toward Germany. Similar trends are noticeable in the Cabinet coalition itself. The leading pro-Italian members are the Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Prince von Starhemberg, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Egon Berger-Waldebegg. A majority of the remainder are inclined to lean toward Germany.

**League's Financial Aid**

In both Hungary and Austria there is a strong feeling that even if Italy has helped them economically during the last few years, yet the League saved them financially, and that even if they are unable to join in applying economic sanctions they should not have gone out of the way to weaken the authority of the organization which has helped them so much.

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NEW YORK

# Slaves' Lot Bettered By Decrees of Negus

*This is the fourteenth of a group of descriptive articles by a staff correspondent of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *recently sent to Addis Ababa to cover developments there. Previous articles appeared on Sept. 10, 12, 18, 20, 23, 25, 30, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9.*

By R. H. Markham

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ADDIS ABABA—Ethiopia's Emancipation Edict was issued in 1924, after the empire had been accepted as a member of the League of Nations, and although it has not brought about the liberation of many slaves, it had practically put an end to the slave traffic in most parts of the country and set in motion a social process that will eventually abolish slavery.

According to official stastics 17,193 persons have been freed during the last 11 years, which is certainly a very small number. There are individual chiefs in Ethiopia who own a fifth as many as that. How many slaves there still are in the entire country no one knows, for no one knows even the number of inhabitants. Some say there are 7,000,000, and others 15,000,000 inhabitants. Some also assert there are 2,000,000 slaves.

Possibly the population of Ethiopia does not exceed 10,000,000 persons and it would be surprising if a tenth of them are slaves. That number is decreasing by less than 2 per cent a decade.

**No Social Gulf**

However, such bare statistics make the slavery situation look much worse than it really is. In the first place slaves are usually domestic servants. They live with their masters and no great social gulf separates the two.

For practically the whole population of Ethiopia, living conditions are extremely humble. Ninety per cent of the people dwell in small, circular, one-roomed huts, almost devoid of furniture. A few families inhabit one roomed apartments, situated, one beside the other, in long, drab, mud-walled barracks with corrugated iron roofs. An infinitesimally small number live in attractive modern cottages. A few kings and princes have large crudely furnished, stone dwellings.

Some of the big chiefs live in central huts or "tukuls" in large yards and let their retainers, servants and slaves live in similar but smaller huts near by. They may make their slaves till fields and gather crops. Most slaves, however, do house-work and live in small "tukuls" with their masters and their masters' goats and chickens. Slaves and their masters are of the same color, wear similar clothes, eat similar food and go out together on the street. A slave is a domestic servant or farm-hand, who is meagerly paid with food, clothes and lodging, instead of with money.

**Slaves Get Some Comforts**

A free woman, selling grain, salt, pepper and bread all day long in rain or shine at the open market, earns barely enough money to buy food and clothing and returns late at night to sleep on a mat in a wretched tukul. A female slave gets food and clothing and likewise sleeps on a mat in a tukul. There is not a great deal of difference.

This is not saying that it is pleasant to be a slave. They are subjected to hardships and humiliation and, of course, should be liberated. And the Emperor has put laws into operation that will eventually make them all free.

Every slave beaten or abused by his master may obtain his freedom.

If a slave woman bears a child to her master or his son, both she and the child are freed. Any child with one free parent is free and all children born to slaves since the emancipation edict may be freed.

A slave who saves his master from a serious accident, who voluntarily goes to war with his master, or who becomes a priest or soldier may be freed.

If a Moslem or pagan slave becomes a baptized Christian he is to be freed.

No master may give a slave away even to a relative.

**Families Not Divided**

When a man and his wife are divorced, the slaves of the family may go all to the master, or all to the mistress, but cannot be divided between them. If they prefer, they may be freed and the Emperor will indemnify the owners.

Every slave acquired by war is immediately freed on the death of his master.

Every slave acquired by purchase is freed seven years after the death of his master.

If a slave flees, no one has a right to catch him except his master. Formerly anyone could catch a fleeing slave and was given a dollar reward for doing so.

If a fugitive slave goes to a place of refuge and is not claimed by the master within eight days, he goes completely free.

If a master catches a fleeing slave he must get papers from a judge before he has a right to put him in bondage again.

**Traffic Forbidden**

All traffic in slaves is absolutely forbidden. For a third offence capital punishment is prescribed. Within the last 10 years 3368 slave dealers have been punished. It is believed that the traffic has almost disappeared, except on the very edges of the empire.

No slave may be considered as the property of the master. He is merely a ward. This is looked upon as a provisional status which will eventually be supplanted by complete liberation.

This then is the theoretical situation, according to Ethiopian law.

In reality, the situation is not so rosy, for if prohibition laws, vitally affecting customs and material interests, are evaded in western lands, with well organized states, how much more in Ethiopia.

Still, 70 special bureaus or courts for the suppression of slavery have been opened throughout the country and they are all working for the application of the antislavery laws. The judges in these bureaus are friends and champions of the unfortunate thousands still held in bondage, and help them to obtain their legal rights. The chief one of these courts is in the capital and every day is surrounded by wretched men and women, who have come to complain of cruel masters or to demand freedom.

**Problem of Freedom**

An effort is being made to provide the freed slaves with work and freed slave children are kept in a special institution started and maintained by the Emperor.

The whole slave-freeing apparatus is directly under the Emperor's supervision. The bureaus are responsible only to him.

One must be patient with Ethiopia, it has been argued. These are an easy-going backward people and cannot be transformed with a stroke of the pen, of a whip or of a sword. Institutions which serve as the basis of a social order, such as outdoor courts, tribal organizations, loyalty to chieftains, and domestic slavery must be changed gradually, otherwise the cure is worse than the evil.

Emperor Haile Selassie has been making decided advances along all lines and in no respect was he more successful than in his progressive solution of the slavery problem. The whole of Ethiopia needs emancipation from ignorance, slack government, cruelty, sorcery, and crass economic inefficiency. As that emancipation is effected, all slavery will disappear.

# African War Shifts European Alliances

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Italy's undeclared war with Ethiopia is shifting Europe's diplomatic chessboard into new and sometimes unforeseen combinations. Policies which seemed a few months ago to be relatively fixed—Italian-British friendship, French acquiescence in Rome's African adventure, League of Nations hesitation to apply sanctions—change rapidly under the impact of events.**

**Great Britain**

Italian imperialism in Ethiopia strains traditional British friendship for Italy on several counts: Potential menace to British interests in the Sudan and Egypt, watered in part by the Blue Nile arising in Ethiopia; possible Italian control of sea routes to India and Far East; and Italian flaunting of the League of Nations.

Both for imperial and idealistic reasons, Britain has therefore taken a strong stand at Geneva and Paris against Il Duce's Ethiopian adventure.

**France**

French policy, pivotal in Europe because of relations to Germany, Soviet Russia and Central Europe, appears swinging definitely away from Italy toward Britain. Paris at first acquiesced in Rome's designs on Ethiopia, largely to preserve Italian friendship, won—after years of discord—only last January. Premier Pierre Laval, then Foreign Minister, followed his triumph at Rome by negotiating the Stresa conference in April. There, France, Italy and Britain formed a united front to preserve peace in Europe. The obvious intent was to meet the threat of a rearmed Germany, which on March 16 had finally repudiated the Versailles arms limitations.

The Stresa front soon began to crack. Britain on June 18 signed a bilateral naval limitation treaty with Germany, thereby alienating French opinion for a time. Italy's aggression in Ethiopia and defiance of the League, coupled with Britain's show of force, has swung France back toward Britain.

Reasons: Paris faces the prospect of a rearmed Germany. Security is the prime aim of French policy. British friendship, and armed support if possible, weigh more heavily than Italian aid. Britain, moreover, strongly sustains the League of Nations, relied on by France to hold Germany in check. When Italy—always lukewarm and often hostile toward Geneva—became openly bitter against Britain and defied the League in order to invade Ethiopia, France had a double reason for swinging in line with London.

**Germany**

Berlin bristles with question marks in the coming Europe.

Will it support or hinder League sanctions? On Oct. 21 its two-year notification period of withdrawal from the League ends. As a great industrial power free from League ties, Germany might help Italy weather economic penalties—if—National Socialist policy reverses its lukewarm, even suspicious attitude toward Rome.

The key to German distrust of Italy is Austria. Italy supports an independent Austria, while Germany desires Anschluss. If Rome's armies should become seriously involved in East Africa or with European powers over a considerable period, it is believed Germany would push, secretly or openly, for control of her southern German-speaking neighbor.

Indications of a German-Polish bloc, with satellites, are seen in recent visits between Berlin, Warsaw, Vienna and Budapest. The aim appears to be an entente against the French system of alliances, which encircles Germany and Poland, by means of understandings with the Little Entente and Russia.

**Austria**

Vienna's divided house leans three ways on the nation's future. Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, leader of the Austrian Heimwehr, is openly pro-Italian. Austria's decision not to support League sanctions appears to indicate the dominance of his diplomacy at the moment. A large body of opinion favors Anschluss with Germany, while others—possibly the majority—stand for an independent Austria.

Whatever develops from the East African war, Austria appears as the potential European tinder box following Il Duce's colonial aggression. France is not likely to sit idly by while Germany absorbs Austria. Neither can the Balkan and Austro-Hungarian succession states be expected to accept the prospect of a Germany recouping its war losses.

**Hungary**

Budapest, like Vienna, has indicated unwillingness to join in sanctions against Italy. Moreover, recent visits of Premier Julius Gömbös to Reichsführer Hitler at Berlin, with "hunting trips" by other German and Hungarian statesmen, hint a growing understanding. Hungary, therefore, seems falling in line with a possible German-Polish bloc.

**Little Entente**

Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, almost encircling Austria and Hungary, express through their Little Entente the determination to keep territories carved from Austria-Hungary and Germany in the peace settlements. Nominally pro-French, they are supporting sanctions against Italy, even though Italy has stood for an independent Austria. Yugoslavian hostility toward Rome is intensified by the prospect of Italian aggression along the Adriatic if its East African imperialism succeeds. With a combined population of some 50,000,000, the entente is a sizable weight in the balance between possible blocs of great powers.

**Poland**

Germany's strength in Europe, likely to gain if Italy becomes involved in Africa, tends to draw Poland closer to the Reich.

**Russia**

The Soviets, anti-Fascist even more than anti-capitalist, since Fascism is seen as capitalism's massed threat to advancing Socialism and Communism, support sanctions against Italy. Moscow's friendship for France is strengthened.

**Spain**

Conclusion of a commercial treaty with Italy at this moment indicates Madrid's desire to remain on friendly terms with its powerful Mediterranean neighbor. But Spain remains relatively neutral, liable to fall in line with Britain and France in any final crisis.

## Roosevelt Watches Treasure Hunt And Catches a Sailfish

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, COCOS ISLAND, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt enjoyed an exhilarating afternoon yesterday off this tiny tropical island in the Pacific, watching a treasure hunt and then going fishing in an open boat.

On his arrival here, he found a British treasure hunting ship on the spot. A group of Costa Rican soldiers huddled on the shore line of the island to guard any treasure findings.

After luncheon, the President and his guests boarded a small launch and set out fishing.

White-beaked boatswain birds swooped down almost within reaching distance over his launch and dived at the presidential bait.

The President included in his catch a sizable sailfish.

## Prisoners Wait Turns To Go to Jail in Kansas

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 10 (AP)—Prisoners must wait their turn to serve sentences in the Bourbon County Jail.

With the place filled to its capacity of 25, Judge W. F. Jackson instructed four men who received sentences of from six months to a year to report back next week. County officials expect to be able to accommodate them then.

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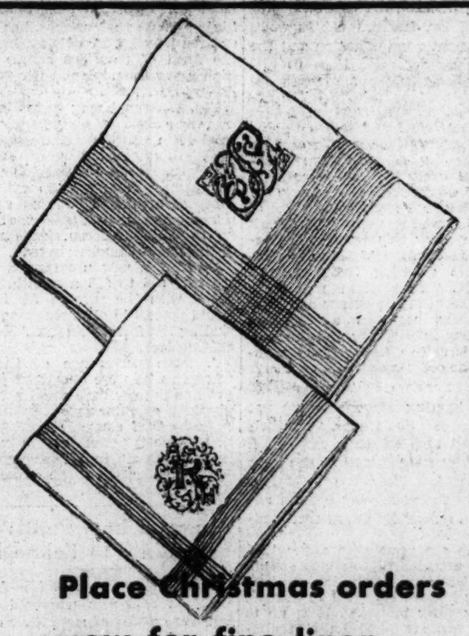

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# Boston Day . . . Research, Rotch, Common, Homes . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

if others are taking longer than expected. (2) Start up projects at a moment's notice when those already underway take less than the expected time.

Mr. Rotch hopefully sent 414 more WPA project applications to Washington yesterday, calling for $48,500,000. It was the record project application day.

Massachusetts has now sought a total of $200,000,000, which is very near to Mr. Rotch's top, although he would not say just what the top would be.

### *Lobsters*—School of About 500,000 Graduates

At the bottom of Long Island Sound today there were about half a million young lobsters just graduated from school. They were—hoped officials at Connecticut's Noank state hatchery—lots smarter than other young lobsters of their age.

For one thing, these officials had spent quite some time and effort in teaching this particular group of half a million lobsters how to dive. One might suppose that lobsters, crusty denizens of undersea rocks, should know how to dive; but the fact, according to men who should know, is that they don't. A lobster, it seems—especially when young—likes to float around near the surface of the water where he makes just a delectable snack for some passing big fish.

At Noank they raise the lobsters and then turn them loose in the Sound for the lobster men to catch. Before they turn the little crustaceans loose they put them in very clever tanks. These tanks are so designed as to encourage the young lobsters to dive to the bottom. Capt. Frank N. Banning, who has charge of the operations doesn't explain it, but possibly they give the young fellows the idea by having a large wooden shark skim over the top of the tank, thus frightening the lobsters sufficiently to cause them to dive to the bottom, where they discover food In this way the youthful lobsters might acquire two useful ideas: (a) that danger lurks near the surface (b) that food is on the bottom Given the cause and the effect, it is presumed that the means (namely diving) is left to suggest itself.

### *Hurley*—He's Undecided On Assistant Postmaster Job

William E. Hurley, recently ousted from the Boston postmastership for political spoils purposes, was back in Boston today after a conference in Washington with post office officials. Mr. Hurley is still undecided whether to remain in the postal service after he has been replaced by Peter F. Tague.

Apparently as a sop for having jolted the Republican career man out of office, Postmaster General James A. Farley and others of the Administration are offering Mr. Hurley his former position as assistant postmaster.

The appointment of Mr. Tague, it will be remembered, was a victory for Governor Curley, a defeat for Senators Marcus A. Coolidge and David I. Walsh.

### *Eggs*—State to Stick To Old 'By-the-Dozen' Plan

Out in Michigan today they are going to sell eggs by the pound. Some think it is a good idea, that it will give housewives a more accurate check on values; but Boston, it was learned today, will stick with the old dozen system.

It has its advantages, according to John H. Pembroke, statistician in the State Department of the Necessaries of Life. For instance, at this time pullet-size eggs are selling for about 20 cents a dozen less than the so-called jumbo size, and a thrifty housewife by buying pullet-size eggs can more than get her money's worth, he said today. This wouldn't be possible if the eggs were sold by the pound, because the amount of egg would cost as much regardless of size.

Massachusetts, said Mr. Pembroke, has very strict control over size and quality of eggs sold, and rigidly requires all eggs under certain sizes to be sold as pullets' eggs. This aims to give housewives an advantage, and at the same time tends to keep prices on larger eggs down to a point where they can compete somewhat with the more numerous smaller ones.

### *Hull*—He's Indicted in Plymouth on Larceny Charge

Charged with the larceny of $10,000 worth of securities, John T. Hull, director of the Blue Sky Division of the department of public utilities, was indicted today by the Plymouth Grand Jury following a secret hearing yesterday.

Hull was brought before the jury on the action of Henry P. Fielding, assistant attorney general of Massachusetts. His victim was an aged Plymouth resident, E. Thurston Damon. No date has been set for the trial.

Hull is also under indictment on the same charge in Suffolk County.

### *Homes*—Wall Treatment Extension Service Topic

"We can make a room look large or small, cold or warm, by the choice of wall treatment. . . . A good wallpaper pattern should cover the surface closely and should not be 'spotty.' . . . Scenic paper is better in halls than in the average living room. Too much pattern and color in a room limits its decorative possibilities."

Typical are these bits of counsel being disseminated among housewives throughout Middlesex County these fall days by group leaders of the Middlesex County Extension Service, at Concord.

Group leaders recently attended the first in a series of meetings sponsored by the service, during which Miss Grace B. Gerard, home furnishing specialist from the Massachusetts State College, discussed "Walls as Backgrounds."

Miss Gerard compared different types of wall finishes, such as calcimine, paint and plastic paint. She demonstrated sponge imprint, scumbling and stippling as variations of a plain painted surface. She cautioned the homemakers not to use paint that was too heavy or dark. "Starching" a painted wall preserves the finish and makes it easier to clean, it was pointed out.

"Scumbling," for those who might suspect it of being a misprint, means rendering "less brilliant by covering with a thin coat of opaque or semi-opaque color applied with a nearly dry brush." (Webster's New International.)

### *Old-Timers*—They Stroll Through Common Again

Anachronous as it may sound, Governor Winthrop, Ann Hutchinson, Daniel Webster, Julia Ward Howe, Benjamin Franklin, Louisa M. Alcott, Paul Revere, William Blackstone and several other historical figures of differing periods strolled down Boston Common together this afternoon. Or rather, their ERA representatives strolled for them.

For the purpose of this afternoon's program was to bring before modern Bostonians the most famous characters who were making history during Boston Common's 300 years.

After walking around the Common for a time and being introduced to the spectators, the notables returned to listen to recordings of the recent commemoration in which Old England's and New England's Bostons participated jointly.

The program was under the auspices of the Boston Tercentenary Committee, intrepid sponsors of any and all celebrations whose origin was even remotely connected to Boston Common.

### *De Celles*—Insurance Rate Dodger Loses Registration

Making good his recent threat to crack down on insurance evaders in Massachusetts, Commissioner Francis J. De Celles had the satisfaction of seeing the first evader punished today.

Creighton J. Hill of Pemberton Square, Boston, had decided that the insurance rate of $19 at Harvard, Mass., was more to be desired than Boston's $62 per annum. So he registered his car at Harvard.

Today his registration and license were revoked by Anthony A. Bonzagni, Deputy Registrar of Motor Vehicles, upon the recommendation of Commissioner De Celles.

Hill also escaped paying any excise tax for 1934 and 1935. The tax collector from Harvard declared that the "resident" had completely ignored all tax notices.

Attorney Dever said that the drive against Hull will be repeated in other counties.

"I cannot say where action will be started but I have been engaged in checking up on a number of brokers and within a short time I shall be prepared to seek indictments."

Fielding's appearance in Plymouth was said to be the first action by a Massachusetts assistant attorney general in a court outside of Suffolk County.

### *Tunnel*—Race Tracks Pull It Out of the Red

Dog and horse racing tracks north of Boston seem to be about the only means of pulling the East Boston traffic tunnel out of the red ink column. Early this summer, the tunnel was struggling along with its usual weekly deficit of between $1000 and $2000.

Then from the middle of July to the middle of August, when the Suffolk Downs and Revere tracks were open, the tunnel came out of the deficit column and began showing a margin of profit. When the tracks stopped operating late in August, the tunnel immediately began running at a loss.

The Revere track reopened on Oct. 1, Suffolk Downs on Oct. 2. Last week, the tunnel made a profit of $671 which, however small, was some $2500 better than the week before. At least 15,000 more cars passed through the tunnel last week than during the preceding seven days.

### *Italians*—Police Plan Extra Columbus Day Activity

Boston Common will be literally alive with policemen Saturday and Sunday as local Italians celebrate Columbus Day. It was learned today. More than 100 officers will patrol the Common during the "Pageant of Columbus" Saturday evening, sponsored by the Boston division of the Sons of Italy, and on Sunday there will be 150 on hand to guard against any racial outbreaks.

Police Captain Thomas Towle of the Milk Street station requested the augmented force. Usually he has but 15 or 20 men with which to care for meetings on the Common.

### *Bar Harbor*—Plane Service Stops on Oct. 21

Air service to Bar Harbor, an experiment launched early in the summer season by the Boston-Maine Airways, is to be discontinued for this season with the last trip out of Bar Harbor on Oct. 21, at 2:45 p. m. Announcement was made today by Dana C. Douglass, president of the line. Landings were made at Trenton, Maine, on a field alongside the road running from Ellsworth to Bar Harbor.

The Bar Harbor line was an extension of the existing service from Boston to Bangor, Maine, which will continue to operate throughout the winter on passenger, mail and express runs.

### *Fagin*—Modern Version Arrested in Boston

A Fagin in modern dress would seem an appropriate title for James J. Pinckney, alleged leader of a gang of boy-thieves, three of whom were arrested this morning. If their suspicions are correct, Pinckney has been lodging the boys for 10 cents a night, teaching them how to become accomplished housebreakers.

During the past seven weeks, following the arrest of two Negroes in a house in Willard Place, Roxbury, the police have recovered several hundred dollars' worth of silverware and located the hideout where at least 10 boys had been sleeping.

The police have captured seven members of the gang and expect to round up the rest before nightfall.

Meanwhile, at Brighton today, a man who gave his name to police as William Sommers failed to hold up a First National Store, when John Noonan, proprietor, recognized Sommers' weapon as a toy gun. Noonan belabored the intruder, who had backed him into the back room.

Sommers beat a quick retreat but it wasn't quick enough for the Boston police patrol. Out over the wires his description was flashed and within a few minutes he was back at the store confronting Noonan, who identified him as the intruder. Sommers said that he was married and that he lived in Arlington.

### *Roosevelts*—Goodwin Won't Investigate Crash

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced today that he will not investigate the accident last night in which the car of John Roosevelt was badly damaged. "We only investigate accidents which caused fatalities or serious injuries," he said.

John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, was driving his brother James to the East Boston airport to catch a plane for New York when his machine crashed into a railroad gate, lowered to guard passage of a Boston-bound train. The car splintered the gate and swung parallel with the train. The steps of a train car caught the boy's machine and badly damaged it. Both youths experienced minor injuries. James, later in the evening, continued to New York, and John was ready for his Harvard classes today.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were informed of the accident.

### *Pulaski*—Honors Planned for Polish Hero

Tomorrow, by proclamation of Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, Massachusetts will celebrate Pulaski Day.

Count Casimir Pulaski was born in Poland in 1748, and sacrificed noble heritage of lands and position to champion the cause of Poland's poor against Russia. Denied success in the uneven battle, he fled to Paris, where Benjamin Franklin told him of America and the cause of the colonies.

He came here in 1777 and a year later, with the sanction of Congress he formed Pulaski's Legion and played a prominent part in the Revolutionary War.

In the Battle of Savannah (Oct. 9, 1779) he fell mortally wounded. Each year, in memory of his valiant service to this nation, the State of Massachusetts, in company with the original Colonies, commemorates the date of his birth.

### *Norfolk*—'Thar's Gold In Them Thar Teeth'

Rather surprised state penal officials today considered the strange story of Dr. Albert H. Zoun, dentist at the Norfolk prison colony, who, according to the officials, admitted taking the gold from teeth of prisoners and selling it at the current high prices. Proceeds, the dentist said, were split equally between himself and the prisoner.

The prevalence of the practice apparently was discovered through the work of State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley who, in checking accounts of prisoners, is said to have found memorandums of deposits for gold sales. He investigated and informed Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of corrections, of his findings. Dr. Zoun freely admitted the procedure, it was reported.

At the women's reformatory, Commissioner Lyman, said, the gold taken from teeth is put in envelopes and given inmates upon their discharge.

## The Monitor's Radio Guide

### Today's High Lights

6:15 WAAB, Relay of departure of Italian troop ship from Naples.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: "Goose" Goslin; Edward G. Robinson; Selma Leeds; Bob Burns.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor; Leonora Cori, soprano.
8:30 WNAC, James Melton, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe.
9:30 WBZ, Stanford University Alumni dinner: "The University of Tomorrow," Herbert Hoover.
9:30 WNAC, "To Arms for Peace"; talk, Alfred E. Smith; Jascha Heifetz, violinist; sketch; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Block and Sully; Donald Novis; Ruggiero Ricci.
10:00 WBZ, Ballet Russe, from Metropolitan Opera House: two productions; Pitts Sanborn, commentator.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WAAB, "Recital Hall"; Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist.

### Program Timetable

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Hawaiian music..... | Studio vocalist... | Piano duo..... | Sporting Matinee. |
| 5:15 | Agriculture talk..... | Vocal duo; piano.. | Baseball school... | Sporting Matinee. |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady", | Gen. Fed. Women's | "Jack Armstrong" | Sporting Matinee. |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie.. | Club program.... | Dick Tracy Sketch. | Sporting Matinee. |
| 6:00 | News; "Supper Show" | Evening Tattler... | News Service..... | "Buck Rogers"..... |
| 6:15 | Radio Nature League. | News; speaker.... | Sport Comment... | Relay from Naples |
| 6:30 | News; features..... | Studio speaker... | Football Reporter. | Talk; dance music |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | Studio speakers... | Sisters of Skillet.. | Russian music..... |
| 7:00 | "Easy Aces" sketch.. | "Amos 'n' Andy"... | "Myrt and Marge" | News Service..... |
| 7:15 | Phil Regan; orchestra | Musical Moments.. | Rines Or.; soloists | Buddy Clark; orch. |
| 7:30 | "Lum and Abner"... | Studio chorus..... | Kate Smith; orch.. | Sid Garry and G- |
| 7:45 | Quartet; soloist..... | Vocal program.... | Boake Carter, news | Men Revue..... |
| 8:00 | "Nickelodeon"; com- | Vallee Varieties: | "Harv & Esther"; | Phil Scott's Orch. |
| 8:15 | edy; songs; sketches | Edward Robinson; | soloists; orchestra | Gabriel Heatter... |
| 8:30 | Cyril Pitts, tenor.... | Selma Leeds; Bob | James Melton, | Little Symphony |
| 8:45 | "Fire Prevention"... | Burns; others.... | tenor; Daly's Or.. | Orch.; soloist.... |
| 9:00 | Death Valley Days: | Show Boat Hour: | Casa Loma Orch.; | Tom Terriss, the |
| 9:15 | dramatic sketch..... | Frank McIntyre; | Walter O'Keefe.. | adventurer; sketch |
| 9:30 | Stanford dinner; ad- | soloists; skit; | "Arms for Peace"; | Crusaders talk.... |
| 9:45 | dress, Herbert Hoover | Haenchen's Band. | talks; music..... | News Service..... |
| 10:00 | Ballet Russe, from | Paul Whiteman's | Heidt's Brigadiers | Brusiloff's Orch.; |
| 10:15 | Met. Opera House; | Or.; Donald No- | soloists; orchestra | "World Parade"... |
| 10:30 | Pitts Sanborn, com- | vis; Ruggiero Ric- | Dramatized news.. | Recital Hall: |
| 10:45 | mentator..... | ci; soloists..... | Spotlight Revue... | organ solos..... |
| 11:00 | Reports; news; music | Sports; music.... | News Service..... | Claude Hopkins & |
| 11:15 | Hoff's Orchestra..... | Forecasts; news... | "War Drums"..... | his orchestra.... |
| 11:30 | Joe Rines and his | Joe Reichman & | Cy Delman and | Dick Gardiner and |
| 11:45 | dance orchestra..... | his orchestra..... | his Kentuckians.. | his orchestra..... |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

*Up to Luncheon*

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; conservation day program; Rangers sketch; orchestra.

*After Luncheon*

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band concert.

*Dinner and After*

8:00 WNAC, Willie Morris; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Les Quailey and Andy Kerr; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, Puccini's "La Boheme," with Josephine Antoine, soprano; James Melton; John Barclay; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk, Heywood Broun, "Saying Things at Night."
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years of age or older.

*Late Evening*

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB, Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WBZ, "High Lights in Harmony"; Ernest Truex; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Mills Brothers; Art Kassel's Orchestra; Hal Totten, sports announcer.

# Federal School Planned to Train Housing Directors

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—A training school for a new American vocation—the managing of low-cost housing projects—will be opened in the capital in the near future.

Its sponsors, the National Association of Housing Officials, are working out a curriculum designed to fit men and women to take over the management of various types of housing in which the Government is interested, including PWA slum clearance and rural and suburban resettlement projects, as well as low-cost housing developments insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

The school will open around Nov. 1 and will run several months. In addition to classroom instruction, by authorities in various lines, the would-be managers will be given the opportunity of visiting typical projects.

**Chance for Women**

In Europe, housing managing is a well-developed occupation, but the backwardness of the United States in low-cost housing fields has not necessitated its development here. With the completion of 37 apartment buildings planned by the PWA housing division, the expanded program of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell's resettlement administration and the construction of more than 60 private projects whose mortgages are to be insured by the FHA, the demand for trained persons is expected to increase. European housing officials who visited Washington last year reported that this new occupation offered special opportunities for women.

Not everyone has the makings of a good housing manager, officials here say. For this reason the National Association of Housing Officials are choosing their students carefully. The position requires a good deal of tact, patience and good nature, as well as a thorough grounding in sociology and economics. It is quite different from managing the ordinary apartment house.

**Problem in Town**

The housing manager must not only see that the occupants pay their rent and turn off their radio at a reasonable hour, but he or she must see that the families from father down to the young son become adjusted to their improved surroundings.

There are some who argue that people accustomed to slums cannot appreciate anything better and that in a few weeks they will be keeping coal in their bathtubs. It is up to the manager to prove that this argument is false. He must likewise be thoroughly familiar with the employment status of the tenants and any economic problems with which they may be confronted. He must make sure that young John and Mary make use of the play facilities provided and do not drift back to their old haunts and "gangs" that often breed crime. He must see that families do not overload themselves with roomers, thus nullifying the advantages of space and air which the housing projects afford.

**Different in the Country**

In the rural projects, the problems will be somewhat different, requiring familiarity with crops and soil as well as economics.

In general, the manager will be a confidant and advisor to all the people under his care, rendering them the services that others get from their bankers, their landlord, and their lawyers.

# 'Side Shows' Seen As Threat to Main Object of College

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 10—Warning that the side shows of college life are in danger of swallowing up the main tent, which is intellectual growth, President James L. McConaughy of Wesleyan University today told students of Massachusetts State College that today there are four attractions operating to detract attention from the main purpose of the college course.

Speaking at the Scholarship Assembly this morning, President McConaughy discussed the goals of college life. Quoting Woodrow Wilson's famous phrase, "The side shows have swallowed up the circus," he stated that the question facing every college student was what he would make his main tent and what he would make his side shows, valuable if put in proper relation to the center of all college activities, intellectual growth. Each decade in a college's history has its own "side shows." Wilson was concerned about fraternities and educational red tape; later athletics frequently lured student attention away from their studies.

"Today, four attractions, valuable in their right place, may detract from the wisest college course," he continued. "College students are interested in government and social reform as never before. Understanding of national and international problems is one of the most worthwhile goals of a college course. However, participation in strikes, picketing, protesting to Congress and absorption in politics are 'side shows,' to be indulged in only after one has taken one's full part in the 'main tent'—scholarship.

"Pacifism is a worthy couse, but it, too, can so engross a student's energies and emotions that well-rounded, intellectual growth suffers. The college as an institution, also, is tempted by the "ballyhoo' of the 'side show.'

"Buildings are attractive to donors, and to sightseers. If they are acquired when money for faculty salaries or student scholarship is really more needed, they may be acquired at a real cost to the college's growth. Intellectual life and scholarly development may result from covering a campus with Gothic architecture; likewise, visible equipment may mask intellectual stagnation. At least one dollar for endowment for every dollar expended on new buildings should be the goal of every thoughtful academic executive.

"Finally, a college may be harmed by following the new, and be lured by innovations and experiments, tests and statistics, so that its fundamental objective is neglected. New methods and plans may well be tried by institutions which have carefully planned for them; however, many colleges today are adopting new schemes with the avidity which the circus manager shows in his search for new freaks."

The speaker said that side shows are worth while when they are worthy, and when they do not monopolize all one's attention. Among those which he recommended to the students of Massachusetts State College are a greater appreciation of beauty, a higher quality of conversation, sufficient individuality to oppose the mold that college too often imposes upon all, and a greater understanding of others, particularly those who differ from ourselves.

# New Camps Offered Men Drafted From South Carolina Units

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A reciprocal offering intended to soothe wounded feelings and halt capital-bound footsteps of South Carolina's 910 World War veterans, recently discharged from three special camps in the State against their wishes, has been arranged by FERA officials here in the form of transient camps with higher pay to supplant their former habitations.

The movement may be too late to prevent more than a remnant of the total from carrying their complaint to Washington, but approximately 115 of the men are remaining at the Kingstree transient camp with the prospect of doubled wages as the primary staying inducement, according to H. M. McElveen, state director of the FERA transient bureau.

Under the new program, a wage scale of $15 to $25 a month, compared with the present $4 to $12 would prevail in all three camps, including the former veterans' bivouac at Kingstree.

A large percentage of the 460 veterans who were quartered at the two camps near here could not pass physical examinations for admittance to CCC camps. It is this faction which is determined to present their grievance to Washington and for which the new arrangement was hastily promulgated.

### Saugus School Pupils Refuse to Salute Flag

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—As the Carleton Nicholses pondered today how they would educate their eight-year-old son, expelled from school for refusing to salute the American flag, in near-by Saugus school children faced daily exercises at which the salute will be given.

Six children in Saugus, claiming membership in the religious sect, Jehovah's Witnesses, of which Carleton Nichols Jr. is also a member, decline to salute. Like Carleton, they say saluting the flag is against their religious beliefs. The Saugus school committee last night ordered daily exercises in order to learn how widespread the non-salute feeling is among the children.

**United Air Lines Mail Tonnage**

CHICAGO—United Air Lines is now carrying an average of 458,000 pieces of mail daily, a record high, and during the last six months has flown 1298 tons of mail, an increase of approximately 40 per cent over a year ago, President W. A. Patterson announces. Of the 1298 tons, 1100 tons were carried on the New York-Chicago-Pacific Coast route.

# Canadians Expect Rust-Proof Wheat For 1937 Planting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINNIPEG, Man.—Western Canadian farmers soon will have a new species of wheat to plant, a wheat that will resist rust and yet will mill and bake as well as the Marquis and Reward varieties, known the world over for their commercial value.

By 1937, it is expected, the new seed will be available in sufficient quantities for distribution to western farmers. It has taken over 10 years of research in laboratories and on experimental farms to develop this new, as yet unnamed wheat, to the point where it can be generally distributed and grown. It is hoped that this new strain of wheat, resisting unusual heat and moisture, will prevent rust. Last summer rust caused damage running into millions of dollars.

Western Canada's wheat crop will total approximately 275,000,000 bushels in 1935, according to the thirtieth annual crop estimate compiled by the Winnipeg Free Press.

In addition to rust, the crop this year suffered materially from frost, heat and drought. All these conditions were taken into account when the crop estimate was compiled, although in many areas the full extent of the damage cannot yet be determined.

Estimates of the other crops grown on the prairie provinces are as follows: Oats, 295,899,000 bushels; barley, 73,693,500 bushels; flaxseed, 1,676,850 bushels; rye, 12,850,500 bushels.

# Arizona Gets $609,924 Of $7,700,000 PWA Projects It Sought

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona asked for $7,700,000 worth of PWA projects, out of the President's $4,800,000,000 fund, and gets $609,924, of which $302,000 must eventually be repaid.

A few days after word came from Washington that Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins had rejected all Arizona's applications, word came that projects in eight cities and towns had been reconsidered and approved. Their total is $609,924 and the outright grants amount to $307,924.

In making these allotments Secretary Ickes declared that, so far as Arizona was concerned, he had reached "the limit of funds now available to PWA."

On the same day, however, allotments for irrigation works on Indian reservations, totaling $775,000, were approved.

Since Arizona has about 18,500 employables on relief rolls, the problem of what is going to be done with them at the termination of direct relief is causing many an official brow to wrinkle. It is obvious that the PWA work now to get under way can absorb only a part of them.

# Tacoma Honors Its Local Authors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash.—In a modest effort to acquaint Tacoma library patrons with the prduct of home authors their works have been brought together in the main hall of the central library building.

Poets represented included Florence Ashley Beeler, whose book "Brown Studies" has reached many anthologies; Kingsmill Commander, who wrote "Viking of the Stars"; and Key Harshberger, who with her brother as illustrator, published the book of nonsense verse, "Whispering Whirligigs."

Among the poet crafters, who have received increasing mention in poetry magazines, are Geneva Dickey Watson, Kathrya Kendall, Esther Lee Carter, Ann Gordon, Laura Turnidge Stevens, Marietta Kennard, Ethelyn Miller Hartwich, and until her recent passing, Margaret Harriman.

Among prose books are "They Built the West," by Glen Chesney Quiett, who is now writing the life of the Right Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, Episcopal bishop of Alaska; "Ice Bound," by Gen. James M. Ashton; "A Pioneer Missionary," which is autobiographical, by the Right Rev. Lemuel H. Wells, Episcopal bishop.

Local magazine writers are, Bradford K. Daniels, reckoned by scholars as an authority on Northwest regionalism, Frank Hanford and Joseph Hook. The last named recently won a $2500 prize for a story.

### G.O.P. Victory Claims In Connecticut Denied

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—Democratic National Committeeman Archibald McNeil says he told Postmaster General James A. Farley in a telephone conversation that he did not agree with Republican claims that G. O. P. victories in the Connecticut small-town elections Monday were a rebuke to President Roosevelt and showed a trend away from new-deal policies.

Mr. McNeil said the elections were based on local issues in each town. He told Mr. Farley, however, that the Democratic loss of Sprague, Stonington and other textile mill towns to the G. O. P. ranks probably could be traced to the unpopularity of the cotton processing tax.

### Town Reports Boom In Jobs and Building

BRADFORD, N. H., Oct. 10 (AP)—With every able-bodied man gainfully employed in Bradford, a town with a population of 600, and a notable increase in building and the real estate business, town officials expressed the opinion today the depression was a thing of the past here.

Five new dwellings were being built, plans were being drawn for another, and modernization of many residences was in progress. Sales and transfer of property, town officials said, were the most extensive in years.

# Liquor Institute Executive Asks Fewer Sunday Paper Ads

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Liquor distillers were urged yesterday to "refrain from advertising on Sunday" in a letter from Dr. James M. Doran, administrator of Distilled Spirits, Inc.

Writing that he sensed a "rising opinion against what I believe is becoming offensive to the public, that is, excessive advertising of liquor, both in the daily press and the periodicals," Dr. Doran said in his letter that he planned to bring the matter up for discussion at the next executive meeting of the institute.

Hearings before the new federal alcohol administration to draw up rules for the regulation of liquor advertising were expected to open the latter part of this month.

Dr. Doran's letter said in part: "Information reaches me that some of our members are negotiating for, and have probably contracted for, color space in Sunday newspapers. While the institute never adopted a formal resolution on the subject of Sunday advertising, it was the consensus of opinion when the matter was discussed that while no law or regulation prohibited such advertising, it was, nevertheless, bad policy, and the slight advantage gained thereby would be more than offset by unfavorable public opinion.

"I expect to bring the matter up for discussion at the next executive committee meeting. In the meantime, I urge that members refrain from advertising on Sunday. It seems to me that six days are ample, and I sense a rising opinion against what I believe is becoming offensive to the public, that is, excessive advertising of liquor, both in the daily press and the periodicals. I have had many comments made to me on this subject, and I believe it is best for us to be conservative."

# Talmadge Urges Repeal of Income Tax Amendment

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Instead of writing new amendments to the Constitution, it is time to void an old one, Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, told members of the New York Board of Trade today.

Talking on "The Only Road to Recovery," the Democratic Governor who has come out strongly against the New Deal, said he would pick the sixteenth amendment, vesting Congress with taxing power on incomes, for oblivion.

"The first absolutely necessary move to retard the mushroom growth of additional taxes is to abolish the Sixteenth Amendment," he declared. "We must lessen the cost of our Government. Make it prohibitory for the Federal Government to levy an income tax."

Holding that the country has gone tax mad in the last three years, Governor Talmadge said that a general supply merchant in the United States pays, on an average, about 52 different kinds of taxes and that the tax bill in the majority of cases "exceeds the amount in money paid to labor to carry on the business." The writing of the Sixteenth Amendment on the statute books on Feb. 25, 1913, "served a purpose by building up a huge patronage army, but it also served the purpose of bleeding industry white," he maintained.

**Attacks Administration**

The Talmadge address quickly developed into an attack on the Roosevelt Administration, which the Georgia governor charged had "deliberately violated its platform pledge to reduce taxes and the expenses of federal government," and was "a little jealous and a little mad with Georgia for living up to that pledge." When the Federal Government sent him a stack of bills about six inches high, practically all of them necessitating the levying of additional state taxes to be passed by the Georgia legislature," Governor Talmadge said all save one "found their way into a dark desk drawer until the legislature adjourned and the one which was "accidentally passed" was vetoed, he added.

# Toronto University Widens Art Course

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — Higher education is one of the safeguards of democracy, enabling one to stand against the crowd, and it is the duty of the educated to inform and lead public opinion, said Dr. H. J. Cody in his presidential address at the recent opening of the fall session of the University of Toronto. He deplored the tendency to surrender individuality and freedom in an efferot to escape responsibility.

A university is great to the degree in which it cultivates the advancement of the intellect and adds to the store of human knowledge, he continued, and judged by this criterion, the University of Toronto could be so designated. The establishment of a chair in geography was the culmination of plans of many years, and both a pass and honor course will presently be laid down by the faculty of arts.

A new pass course in fine arts leading to a degree and certain options on an honor course in fine arts was announced by Dr. Cody. The university course will be related to the courses in art taught in the schools throughout Ontario. In this connection J. W. L. Forster has donated $1000 for the settlement of a fine arts library.

### *Explorers Brave Wilds Of 'River of No Return'*

SALMON CITY, Idaho, Oct. 10 (AP)—The wildest country on the continent shut in nine men as their tossing 32-foot scow moved southwest of here on the turbulent Salmon River, "the river of no return."

A short wave radio connected them with civilization as they made their way into a region teeming with mountain goat, bear, cougar, deer, elk and antelope, undisturbed by hunters because of the almost impenetrable nature of their mountainous habitat.

"All's well," radioed the nine members of the National Geographic Society's scientific expedition from a point 60 miles to the southwest. The nine, including Representative D. Worth Clark, of Idaho, left Shoupe, Idaho, Sunday on the perilous 350-mile trip.

# Canada's Premier Gained Votes By Western Speeches

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EDMONTON, Alta.—There are many indications that Prime Minister R. B. Bennett has made a deep impression in western Canada by his visit to the prairies and British Columbia, during which he made nine principal speeches and was listened to by 43,500 persons at the meetings besides a great audience of radio listeners.

In the opinion of active political observers, Liberals as well as Conservatives, in all parts of the west, the Premier's appeal for support on the grounds of what his government has accomplished has won a great deal of support.

In Alberta as well as Saskatchewan there has been a marked change in the political atmosphere as far as the Conservatives are concerned in the past two weeks. At Regina, Liberals before that time felt reasonably sure of retaining most of the 21 seats in that province but now they are disturbed by two factors, the favorable impression the Prime Minister made there and the spread of the Social Credit movement in the province.

The main cause for Liberal anxiety is the good impression made on the farmers in the province by Mr. Bennett. Saskatchewan has always been looked upon as a Liberal stronghold but it is trembling in the balance now between Conservatism and Social Credit.

An urgent message has been sent by Saskatchewan Liberals to C. A. Dunning, former Premier of the province and leader of a solid Liberal following there before he entered the last Mackenzie King ministry as Minister of Railways, in the belief that he can steady the western situation.

Another surprise in view of reports from eastern Canada of the growing strength of the movement is the lack of sentiment favoring H. H. Stevens, leader of the Reconstructionists, in the west. Indications at present seem to point to the Reconstructionists electing very few members west of the Great Lakes.

There is a conviction, which was helped forward by MacKenzie King himself when in Edmonton, that the Liberal chieftain's seat in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, is not a bit too secure. Premier Aberhart, of Alberta, predicted the other day that Mr. King would be defeated by the Social Credit candidate. The Alberta Premier also indicated that Saskatchewan and Alberta would go almost solidly for Social Credit, though there are good grounds to doubt that.

As far as the Stevens party is concerned, there are Reconstructionists everywhere in the West, but in not a single constituency at present do they appear to be grouped so as to be a serious threat to the position of other parties.

Alberta is almost entirely out of the election picture so far as other parties than Social Credit are concerned, although Prime Minister Bennett may hold his seat in West Calgary. The new party has got no strong foothold in Manitoba or British Columbia, but in the latter province the C. C. F. are claiming the biggest support. In Saskatchewan, however, there are ridings that are ready to yield to the Crediters which were considered safely under lock and key by the Liberals.

The present outlook, as summed up after the last few days of change, is that the Social Credit party will elect the largest group in the west with 22 or more members, Conservatives have good prospects observers think in about 19 and the Liberals about the same number, and the C. C. F. are hoping for 14 seats.

A distinguished residential hotel offering spacious well-appointed suites to please the most discriminating.

Two-way exposure, facing Commonwealth Avenue and the beautiful Fenway. Suites have been renovated and newly furnished, and have ample closet space. Full hotel service.

Excellent Restaurant
Moderate Rentals

SUITES OF 1 TO 5 ROOMS
Transient or Permanent Rates
Boston, Mass.

# Woman Pianist Revives Concerts Using Instruments of Past Centuries

*Clavichords, spinets, viols and early pianos found in out-of-the-way places are restored and original music written for them is played. Beauties of Bach are brought out in fresh setting.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DEEP RIVER, Conn., Oct. 10—In this little community on the Connecticut River flourishes a living museum of the music of ancient composers and their old instruments. The work of establishing this museum and reconditioning the instruments has been a life-long vocation and avocation of Miss Lotta Van Buren, an authority on restoration.

Here during the last summer in an auditorium erected by Pratt & Read, makers of piano actions, Miss Van Buren organized concerts of the music of composers from the year 1400 up to Beethoven's period. These concerts were played upon the instruments for which the music was originally written.

**Hopes to Revive Old Music**

From the groundwork of the concerts played this year Miss Van Buren hopes to establish a permanent yearly festival in the United States of music played on these old instruments. She hopes to interest professional musicians into doing sincere and affectionate recitals of the old music and not merely attempt to "do something different." The response she has had from the concerts, she believes, justifies continuance of the festival.

But if the concerts were a triumph of Miss Van Buren's work, the constant labor and research of years behind them constitute a further interesting pattern.

**Had to Locate Old Instruments**

For in order to establish these concerts, which were given in connection with Connecticut's tercentenary, Miss Van Buren had first to relocate many of these old instruments and recondition them. Afterward she found players willing to learn how to play them and infused into them the desire to rehearse and give concerts.

In many aspects the work of restoration was a thankless task. Miss Van Buren's persistence in rounding out this collection of music and instruments sprang from her own love of the composer Bach.

**Heard Bach Played Right**

Miss Van Buren was a pianist and Bach was her favorite composer. She noticed that many of his compositions were written for the "well tempered clavichord" and decided that in order to do Bach justice his music should be played on the clavichord.

So off she went to Europe to buy a clavichord. Tracking one down she found that Bach's music took on a new meaning to her when played on the instrument for which it was written.

The delight of this discovery led her to investigate music written for the virginal, a small form of harpsichord. Again nothing would do but that she must locate a virginal. Eventually one stood beside her clavichord.

**Found Music for Viols**

These investigations also led her across a magnificent fund of concerto music for viols, the precursors of the violin family. For 10 years she went in search of viols, then trained a group of people to play them, thus giving back some of the lost chamber music which dropped out of sight when violins, cellos and double basses came into favor.

From these beginnings, Miss Van Buren's flair for collecting these old instruments expanded until today she is a recognized authority on restoration of these instruments. She has restored the Steinert collection at Yale, the Joline collection at Barnard, the Beethoven Association collection and those of the Cooper and Metropolitan Museums in New York.

**Restored Famous Pianos**

Some of her most recent work was the restoration of several old pianos at the Williamsburg, Va., restoration, including the Kirkman piano at the Governor's Mansion and several at the old tavern. Many of the larger instruments Miss Van Buren has placed in the collections which she has restored.

During her collecting career such famous instruments as the Wagner piano given to the composer by King Ludwig of Bavaria; a piano which Beethoven used and which he autographed; Jenny Lind's piano, besides numerous harpsichords and spinets of earlier periods have fallen into her hands. Among the viols which she has collected are one, a bass, owned by Handel, and another bass made by Martin Hoffman and very rare since there is only one other like it in Leipzig.

**Was a Rare Adventure**

Gathering these instruments was a thrilling adventure which led her down faint trails, caused her to bargain for family treasures, and often involved buying for small sums instruments so broken and decrepit that they seemed ready for the junk pile rather than restoration.

Once acquired, the work of restoration of instruments led her a fascinating chase which took her all over New York, up innumerable flights of stairs, into streets odorous with the smell of leather, tanning and hides, and down crooked alleys. With her passion for collection she maintained a rigid standard of restoration which allowed her to use only the materials that the original makers had used.

**Used Only Identical Material**

If, for instance, an old maker used hand-woven green wool, Miss Van Buren restored with the same fabric. If the hammers of a piano were covered with white buckskin, she used white buckskin. Woods were matched with original woods.

And in this matter of woods Miss Van Buren admitted that she was stumped in one notable instance. A piece of veneer missing on the lid of a Clementi piano at Williamsburg has never been replaced and even experts have been baffled in determining the type of wood used.

One said that the original wood must have been a freak fragment picked up by a sailor on a tropical island and which found its way into Clementi's hands.

**Glue a Sticky Problem**

Glue, Miss Van Buren said, was once a problem but that it had been solved by contact with a New York firm which makes 67 varieties of glue. Often, Miss Van Buren said, she has restored instruments which were "restored" by less sympathetic workmen.

During the past summer Miss Van Buren borrowed for her festival some of the instruments from the collections in which she had placed them. She went along to superintend their moving from New York valuable instruments like a mother hen with her flock of chicks, even riding in the front seat of the moving van as a personal bodyguard.

Miss Van Buren's work so pleased the Connecticut tercentenary authorities that they have made her collection a feature of the program. Thus the people of the State have witnessed a unique exhibition that perhaps may never be equaled.

By a Staff Photographer

**Instruments Centuries Have Known**

Upper Left: Miss Lotta Van Buren at Piano Made by Beckstein and Presented by King Ludwig of Bavaria to Wagner. Upper Center: Piano Made by Anton Streicher and Presented by Him to Beethoven in 1796. Now Owned by Beethoven Association, New York. Upper Right: "Piano" of Elizabeth's Time. Bottom: Chest of Viols or Complete Gamba Family of Instruments.

## Oratory by Police Urged to Win Full Public Co-operation

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—A plea for more articulate police departments which will enable them to "sell" the public the idea of co-operation in police work was voiced to New England police chiefs here today.

The speaker, Carroll W. Robinson, a Springfield school principal, addressing the annual convention of the New England Association of Police Heads, demonstrated both how it should and should not be done.

"Fully 75 per cent of police work is made necessary through lack of public co-operation with police departments," he said. He then said that this lack of co-operation is the result of ignorance of how to co-operate.

"It's up to you police chiefs to tell them what to do and when to do it and to keep hammering at it through frequent speeches and through the press," he said.

"Big business is learning to speak publicly and is attracting attention and favorable action from the public. They show you the way; get busy, find your voice and use it."

## Woman Goes to Jail; Kept Child From School

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Maria J. Braught of Greenwich began a 20-day sentence in the Fairfield County Jail last night because she refused to send her daughter, Alice, to school and because she refused to pay a fine of $5 and costs of slightly more than $14 imposed on her for that offense.

The penalty was imposed here yesterday by Judge E. Earle Garlick in the Criminal Court of Common Pleas to which Mrs. Braught had appealed from the Greenwich Town Court where she had been fined $5 and costs on eight counts. Judge Garlick fined her on only one count, suspending sentence on the other seven. The case grew out of Mrs. Braught's refusal to permit her nine-year-old daughter to be vaccinated.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly overcast and slightly warmer tonight and Friday; probably occasional rain Friday; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

**Maine:** Increasing cloudiness, followed by occasional rain Friday, and in the northwest portion tonight; slightly warmer in west and north portions.

**New Hampshire:** Cloudy, probably followed by occasional rain Friday and in the north portion late tonight; slightly warmer tonight, colder Friday night.

**Vermont:** Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Friday, slightly warmer tonight; colder Friday afternoon or night.

**Massachusetts:** Partly cloudy, slightly warmer, possibly occasional rain in the northwest portion tonight; Friday occasional rain, warmer in the east portion.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Partly cloudy slightly warmer tonight; Friday occasional rain and warmer.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Partly overcast tonight and Friday, possibly followed by occasional rain Friday afternoon.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 52 | 57 | Minneapolis | 34 | 52 |
| Bermuda | 74 | 84 | New Orleans | 68 | 80 |
| Chicago | 48 | 66 | New York | 54 | 64 |
| Denver | 38 | 48 | Norfolk | 62 | 64 |
| Helena | 34 | 44 | Philadelphia | 50 | 66 |
| Jacksonville | 66 | 74 | St. Louis | 58 | 66 |
| Kansas City | 42 | 66 | San Francisco | 56 | 70 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 76 | Washington | 46 | 68 |
| Miami | 80 | 82 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 10. B—Maximum Oct. 9.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 9:28 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Friday, 9:53 a. m.; height, 11.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

## What's Going On in the Arts

**"The Divine Spark"**

A FILM of special interest to lovers of Italian lyric drama now adorns the Fine Arts screen. Called "The Divine Spark," it gives a romanticized account of the career of Vincento Bellini, who a century and more ago was carrying on in the footsteps of Rossini and Donizetti. According to the scenario, Bellini (Phillips Holmes) while a student at the Naples Conservatory was afflicted with an attachment for the daughter (Marta Eggerth) of a local dignitary (Donald Calthrop). For her he wrote a song, "Maddalena," which it appears was destined, as the celebrated "Casta Diva," to save the opera "Norma" from failure. The lady had given up her composer in order to leave him free to cultivate his genius, and it was she who effected a last-minute resque of "Norma" with her song.

Rossini (Edmond Breon), Paganini (Hugh Miller) and Mercadante (Edward Chapman) appear in the film, not to mention the famous Pasta (Benita Hume). There are in this Gaumont-British production some excellent shots of the San Carlo Opera House and of the country about Naples, and some good recording of Bellini's music. Mr. Holmes is a conventionally romantic young composer whose devotion to Maddalena is not entirely explained by Miss Eggerth. Miss Hume does her best to give the illusion of an Italian prima donna, but it is a part scarcely suited to her talent. Mr. Calthrop as Maddalena's father does the best acting in the picture.

There are on the bill also a timely travel picture of Ethiopia, called "Ra-mu," a Mickey Mouse cartoon, a weather bureau picture and the Fox newsreel. L. A. S.

**Grace Horne's Galleries**

IN KEEPING with its policy, Grace Horne's Galleries is showing the works of three young artists who hold forth in solo displays in the three exhibiting rooms.

Of particular interest are the oil paintings by Mary Hoover, who comes to us for the first time with a rather formidable collection of pictures. Looked at in the aggregate, the canvases convey an impression of direct performance, of conviction in pictorial matters, of good taste in choice of subjects. Miss Hoover has depicted scenes of life on the shore of Ibiza, Balearic Islands. She discloses the quaint traits of the natives, their occupations, games and dances.

Besides, she has done a few landscapes and some still-life compositions. She has illustrated efficiently, so that the onlooker feels familiar with life in the locality after studying all the canvases. Miss Hoover has come half way between a naturalistic and a stylized rendering. Never losing awareness of the decorative possibilities in the theme, she includes enough characterizing detail to make the identification unmistakable. The drapery especially is treated in mannered fashion, the folds reduced to an intricacy of lines.

When there are figures in a composition, Miss Hoover stresses the motivating lines and succeeds in conveying a sense of movement. Her method seems well suited to the simple, rugged folk and she has thoughtfully portrayed them in their commonplace or more elevated moments. There are some very poetic groups, such for example as the "Blacksmith and Child." Different are the still-lifes, which in smaller dimension make greater exactions in fine detail.

Patricia Marshall Tate shows portraits in oils and crayon. The latter suited our taste for good, craftsmanly workmanship and comparative ease in execution. The oils, while they may satisfy the demands of people who crave likenesses, to us seemed a bit painty and overladen. It is in graphic art that Patricia Tate is the more professional.

Some very beautiful photographs of Old Mission Buildings of California comprise the third display. Made by Devereux Butcher, they prove informing and enjoyable. We of the Atlantic seaboard may learn from them the beauties of architecture in California, the prevailing Spanish influence in these small, old churches. Mr. Butcher has proved a first-rate photographer and the subject of his choice is very informing. D. A.

**Newburyport Gets Funds**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The War Department allotted $165,000 today for the improvement of Newburyport Harbor, Mass., to provide a channel 17 feet deep at mean low water, protected by jetties at the entrance.

## Boston Events

### Tonight

**Theaters**

"BRIGHT STAR" (Plymouth). New play by Philip Barry, featuring Lee Tracy and Julie Haydon. 8:30.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Starring Mary Young. Mystery play. 8:40.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:30.

**Movies**

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Here's to Romance," with Nino Martini and Anita Louise. Fenway, 2:05, 4:44, 7:23, 10:02. Paramount, 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:25. Read Admiral Richard E. Byrd's "Little America." Fenway: 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:08, 3:35, 6:06, 8:40.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Broadway Melody of 1936," musical production with Jack Benny, Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. Orpheum 9:55 a. m., both theaters, 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40. Tomorrow: Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss."

MODERN—Bing Crosby and Joan Bennett in "Two for Tonight," romantic comedy. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 10. "Gay Deception." 10:05 a. m. 12:40, 3:20, 5:55, 8:30. Also "Popeye" cartoon.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Will Rogers in "Steamboat Round the Bend." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Mystery of Edwin Drood." 2, 5, 8.

BOSTON—"King Solomon of Broadway," with Edmund Lowe. 10:48 a. m., 1:45, 4:42, 7:39, 10:36. Henry Armetta in person, also Mlle. Renee Villon.

EXETER—"Red Heads on Parade." 2:00, 5, 7:55. Bright Lights," 3:25, 6:20, 9:14.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon, Katherine DeMille and others. 2:15, 8:15.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Diamond Jim," with Edward Arnold. 10, 11:55 a. m., 2:02, 4:02, 6:09, 8:09, 10:16. Color cartoon, "Going on Two."

METROPOLITAN—Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates." 11:41 a. m., 2:03, 4:51, 7:39, 10:17. Stage, Willard Robison and his orchestra. Elida Ballet. Tomorrow: Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." Stage: Jimmie Lunceford and his Harlem Band. Sevitzky's orchestra.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Shamrock," also Our Gang Comedy in "Anniversary Trouble." "Trapeze Artist," cartoon. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

TREMONT—"Darinx Young Man," 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "Strangers All," 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

UNIVERSITY—"Alice Adams," 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Hot Tip," 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.

FINE ARTS—"The Divine Spark" (in English), musical film featuring Marta Eggerth, Phillips Holmes and Benita Hume. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

UPTOWN — "Annapolis Farewell," 1, 4:03, 7:06, 10:09. "Hot Tip," 2:34. "March of Time," 3:42, 5:37, 8:40. Also 6:45, 9:48.

**Other Events**

ERA ORCHESTRA—In co-operation with Suffolk County Council, American Legion, Hotel Bradford, 8.

ROOSEVELT CLUB—Meeting with ERA orchestra, Ward 22, Thomas Gardner School, Allston, 8.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Meeting of alumni, with ERA orchestra, 543 Massachusetts Avenue, Outer South End, 9.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in series on Irish Poetry and Folk Lore, by Robin Flower of the British Museum and University of London. Open to the public free of charge, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

COMMUNITY CHORUS—Talk by John E. Daniels, Jr., conductor of Jamaica Plain Community Chorus, on "The Value of a Community Chorus," which has chorus and film, "Tour of the Canadian Rockies." Rock Hill Baptist Church, 436 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, 8.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Opening meeting of fall series, talk by Rupert W. Jaques, council member, on "A Trip to the White Mountains Before the Days of the Railroad." Society House, 125 Green Street, 8.

**Tomorrow**

SYMPHONY HALL—55th season of Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30.

HOTEL TOURAINE—Meeting, Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, Oval Room, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS D. A. R.—Meeting of Ex-Regents Club, Roosevelt Room, 2.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meeting of Senior Stamp Club, exchange and auctions, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 3; Junior Stamp Club, 4.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Guidance to Museum Treasures by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

## Up and Down Beacon Hill

*Radio Talks for Curley Doubted*

Among many close allies and old friends of Governor Curley, particularly those who knew the Governor when he was Mayor, there is a growing feeling that "Dictaphone Dick" Grant is hurting more than helping the Governor by his weekly radio talks. Others, however, applaud these vitrolic remarks.

But the former argue that Dick's talks, crammed with sarcasm and bitter denunciation, are just the type to drive from the Curley fold the independents who helped the Governor to snow Gaspar G. Bacon under a 106,000-vote majority last November.

And as the Governor's own actions in regard to department head "executions," appointments, and seizure of Council control have already alienated many 1934 Curley voters, these friends are anxious lest the chief executive lose more votes through Dick's speeches.

The persistent feeling is that monthly instead of weekly addresses by Secretary Grant would be much more acceptable, for they would give the public a breathing spell between speeches.

Of course, the Curley friends raelize that there are thousands of voters who enjoy the Grant blasts, but they also realize that most of these persons would vote for the Governor whether Dick ever made a speech or not.

* * *

*Goes on, Just the Same*

Several Curley friends and others have also been predicting off and on that the Governor would soon get rid of "Dick" because of his pungent statements. Yet the former newspaperman is doing business as usual in the office of chief secretary. However, the same old talk that the Governor will fire Grant soon has started again as the result of the dictograph mystery.

But the more prudent politicians are still regafding all such talk as just that. These politicians hold that the Governor is like the man who has grabbed a tiger by the tail. "If he hangs on he is certain to get clawed and if he lets go he will meet the same fate." They feel that Dick's flashing verbiage might be directed toward the Governor rather than against the Republicans should the Governor hand him his "passport" out of state service.

* * *

*The Lad in the Household*

The best story concerning the famous dictograph mystery is now circulating around the State House. It labels the dictograph "discovered" by the Curley gardener as the instrument used by Paul Curley, one of the Governor's sons, to fool visitors.

It seems that, back in the days when Daniel Coakley, Governor's Councillor, and the Governor were bitter enemies instead of pals, Dan Coakley was conducting a radio campaign against Mr. Curley. At the same time, Paul obtained a toy microphone which he hooked up to the Curley radio. The "mike" was located in his room upstairs. Now Paul, it is understood, could imitate Dan almost to perfection.

Therefore, one night, when a rabid Coakley opponent visited Mr. Curley, Paul went to his room and started a Coakley imitation. He called his father everything imaginable, in the best Coakley manner. The friend, completely fooled into thinking Dan was on the radio, became more disturbed by the moment. Finally he could stand it no longer. He jumped up with the exclamation: "I am going down to the radio station and knock Coakley's block off." Mr. Curley had a hard time keeping the man from carrying out his threat.

According to the story, Paul soon tired of the microphone and it was forgotten. Now, it is charged, the dictograph "discovered" in the Curley home, and attributed to Republican snooping by the Republicans, actually is the long-forgotten toy microphone.

The story may or may not be true, but it explodes the dictograph mystery, which most readers regard as a Grant "fairy tale."

* * *

*Picking Up the Rooms*

Perhaps the most pungent comment made in regard to the dictograph mystery is that of a housewife. Having read that the wires ran from the bookcase, under the rugs and into the hall, she said:

"Doesn't the housekeeper ever clean the Curley home? She should have discovered the wires."

Edgar M. Mills

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## Track Betting Put on Defensive At Providence

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—The future of legal horse racing with pari-mutuel betting, is at stake today as the City Council committee on ordinances holds a hearing to determine whether it should recommend a limit for racing days at the October meet of the Narragansett Racing Association at Pawtucket, and later petition the General Assembly to end betting entirely.

Neither Walter E. O'Hara, president of the association, nor its secretary, Judge James E. Dooley, would state before the hearing who would be the spokesman or the nature of the defense in opposition to the arguments which will be presented by merchants' organizations, professional men and religious organizations.

Councilman Frederick J. Joost, chairman of the ordinance board and sponsor of the resolution which provided for the hearing, was also noncommittal as to the strength of the protest.

**"Throwing Away Their Money"**

Councilman Joost has previously said that he favored the curtailment of the racing schedule and ending betting. He said that he presented the hearing resolution because he was forced to do so, "to protect his constituents who were throwing away their money at the track."

He has openly stated that the merchants and professional men had found racing the biggest hindrance to prosperity that Rhode Island has known in years.

**Track Activities Defended**

Although representatives of President O'Hara are taking much interest in the proceedings, persons reliably informed say that they intend to have their track employees fire the opening guns, and they will await future developments.

When the hearing opens this afternoon, 400 workers at the track will have two committees to protest against any change in the present plans of the association. The maintenance group will be represented by Thomas Coughlin, Henry Devron and John O'Connor. The mutuels division will have as their spokesmen, Louis A. De Comeau, Walter D. Dromgoole, Silverio Giannotti and Daniel La Polla.

**Merchants Offer Help**

The hearing is said to be the first of several which will be held in the course of the next two months to create public sentiment in favor of a repeal of the horse-racing law. The Blackstone Valley Ministers' Union is planning meetings for Pawtucket and Central Falls, which merchants say are the hardest hit localities in the State.

Providence merchants have told Councilman Joost that they would take initiative in forming a Rhode Island civic improvement association, if he believed that such an organization would force the Legislature to act against racing at the next session.

The next meet of the association is scheduled for Oct. 24, and will run 24 racing days.

## Woolen Workers Plan Organization Meeting

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (AP)—Delegates will meet at 11 a. m. Sunday in Hartford to complete organization of the Woolen and Worsted Federation of the United States, the affiliate of the United Textile Workers of America which was launched at the last session of the affiliated unions in Lowell, Mass.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W., said all New England states, New York and New Jersey would be represented at the meeting.

## Dry Forces Carry Four More Towns In Connecticut

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10—Four Connecticut communities shut the door on the sale of alcoholic liquor in the annual "small town" elections Monday.

Since one of these was among the five that previously voted "dry" the total is now eight.

Under the Connecticut liquor law, a town is presumed "wet" unless it acts otherwise. To get a vote on liquor sale, a petition must be signed by 10 per cent of the electorate. Twenty-four towns had a local option question on the ballots this year.

**Three Choices**

Voters had three choices, no liquor, all liquor, or beer only. Eighteen towns voted for all liquor and two for beer only.

Dry forces, largely supine as the wave of legal liquor rolled over the State a year ago, began slowly to reorganize for the attack. The towns which have voted dry are without exception small in population. One of them, Bloomfield, is close to urban Hartford. The others are in farming areas.

Politically the small town elections, in which Republicans registered striking gains, are viewed on the one hand as a stinging rebuke to the Democratic New Deal, on the other as a swing back to "normal" Republican majorities.

**Republican Gains**

Republicans made a net gain of 15 towns, capturing among them Bristol, where Democrats had ruled four years, the textile towns of Putnam, Killingly and Brooklyn, and the small manufacturing town of Southington against a strong Democratic campaign. They lost a few scattered communities to Democrats.

In Bristol, where clocks and ball bearings are the chief products and prosperity depends on this skilled type of manufacturing, the New Deal was made a direct issue, both by Democrats and Republicans. Bristol is busier and more prosperous. Democrats credited the New Deal. Republicans said the collapse of the NRA had helped the town as much as anything. The factory vote, there is no doubt, swung sufficiently to the Republican candidates to turn the scale.

Elsewhere local issues were dominant, but Republicans were anxious to bring out large majorities as inspiration to their followers for the state campaign next year. The Young Republican Clubs that have been springing up in cities and villages had a prominent part in the election work.

**Democratic Lead Cut**

Waterbury was the only large city to elect, returning Frank Hayes, Democrat, as mayor in an election Tuesday. The mayor, who is also Lieutenant Governor of the State and a possible contender for the governorship next year, had a plurality of a little over 1700, again cheerful news to Republicans. He was elected mayor in 1933 by 9000 votes and had a majority of 6000 in his home city when he ran for Lieutenant Governor. His standing as a candidate for the Democratic nomination was not helped by the falling off in his plurality this year.

The effort of Socialists to extend their influence beyond the boundaries of Bridgeport largely failed. The chief drive was made in Norwalk, but Democrats carried the city.

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# Detroit Seating To Be Enlarged By Next Season

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP)—A big slice of that world series gate is going to stay right in the ball park where most of it was earned.

Frank J. Navin, president of the Detroit Baseball Company, has announced that he would spend $500,000 this winter in enlarging the seating capacity of Navin Field so that his champion Tigers could play to a bigger house next season.

Navin told a group of 800 businessmen who paid $5 each for the privilege of crowding their knees under the same banquet table with the Tiger players at a "victory dinner" last night that his plans would add 10,000 to 12,000 permanent seats.

President Navin did not indicate whether the enlargement of the park would be accomplished by construction of additional bleachers or by addition of another deck to the pavilions.

To bring the park capacity to 48,000 for the World Series, temporary bleachers were constructed in left field, extending over Cherry Street, and shortening left field to 304 feet.

Fans complained loudly because of the lack of seats for the series, and some went so far as to propose a National League club for Detroit so that allegiance might be divided and enable more of them to cheer themselves hoarse.

Navin wryly suggested at the banquet last night that Detroit's automotive engineers might concentrate their efforts on an arrangement whereby 300,000 fans, the number who applied for series tickets, might be crammed into 48,000 seats in case the Tigers come back at the head of the league next year.

All of the Tiger players were guests at the banquet, with the exception of Joe Sullivan, southpaw relief pitcher, who was ill. From Manager Mickey Cochrane to Joe Roggin, the batboy, they responded to toasts. Again with one exception, Pete Fox, the regular Bengal rightfielder.

Fox was blushingly silent, and Marv Owen, who plays third base, was called to "pinch hit" for him. Marv rose to the occasion, but in all modesty.

"If Pete Fox, who hit .385 and headed the series averages, won't talk, who am I, who hit only .050, to go popping off?" he began. Owen had only one hit during the series.

The players will leave Detroit within a few days, some of them joining barnstorming groups, and others for fishing or hunting trips.

**College Soccer Results**

Harvard 6, Tufts 3.
West Point 5, Lafayette 0.

# By-Plays

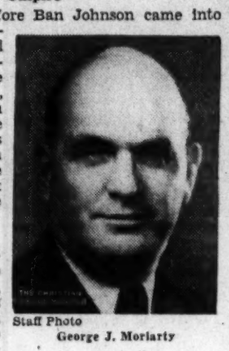
**By George M. R. Holmes**
*Sports Editor*

### What Will the Verdict Be?

AFTER Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis had interviewed Umpire George J. Moriarty and some of the Chicago Cubs regarding the run-in between the American League arbiter and the Cubs, which resulted in Manager Grimm, Captain English and Player Stainback being removed from the Chicago dugout, he announced that his decision as to what action would be taken against the players and umpire would be reserved until after the series had been decided. Following the end of the last game, Commissioner Landis went for a vacation in the woods, and we expect that somewhere among the forests he is making this decision, and will announce it on his return to his office in Chicago. In the meantime, followers of baseball are doing much speculation regarding what punishment, if any, is meted out.

### The Authority of the Umpire

Baseball fans of the good old days before Ban Johnson came into the picture and put his official weight behind the holders of the indicator will recall that the baseball umpire had a rather hectic job. He was not only the target of the player who wanted to question his decision, but he was at the mercy of the baseball fan who objected to some of his decisions. The question as to whether the decision was right or wrong didn't seem to matter with the players or the fans, and more than once it was necessary for the umpire to thank the police department for the fact that he had reached his home in safety.



Staff Photo
George J. Moriarty

### Better Than Old Days

But of late years that has all been different, and the player who has taken too violent exception to the umpire's decision, even though he be the great Babe Ruth, has had to pay the penalty, and the irate fan has been kept in subjection by the club owners and police forces of the various cities. That this is as it should be is the belief of at least one fan of some 50 years' experience, and even though it may give the umpire power which he may not always be warranted in using, it is better than it used to be, when he was not backed up by the league president.

### Should Not Remove Players

We have not the slightest idea regarding what punishment will be meted out by Commissioner Landis, and we do not know what was said or done by the players to make Umpire Moriarty remove the three Cubs; but even though their words or actions were bad enough to warrant severe discipline, it is my opinion that no player should be removed from the field or bench in any World Series game. At the best, a series consists of only seven games, and it is too much of a handicap to a team to deprive it of any of its players or its manager even for a part of the game. There is little question but what English would have gone to shortstop in place of Jurges in the third game of the series had he not been removed from the dugout by Umpire Moriarty in a previous inning. As a result, it was necessary for Chicago to place Hack at short and bring Lindstrom in from the outfield to cover third base. That this weakened the Cubs is certain, and I maintain that this should not be allowed. If a player does something during the game that should not be allowed, there are ample ways of punishing him without weakening the entire team, and it is my opinion that orders should be given umpires who are working in a World Series never to expel a player or manager from a game, but to notify the offender that he will be duly punished after the series is over.

### Selecting the Umpires

There is another thing regarding future World Series games which I would like to propose, and that is that no umpire who has previously been a member of a team which represented a city which is in the current World Series should be selected. It will be recalled that Umpire Moriarty was third baseman for the Detroit Tigers some years ago, and a very good one he was. I have always regarded him as a good umpire, and still do; but I do not believe that he should have been selected to work in a game in which Detroit was to play against a National League team. It is only to be expected that players under such pressure as they are under in such important games, as well as partisan fans, should take exception to close decisions, and that such an umpire may be tempted to give his former team the benefit of any doubtful case. Under such circumstances, I maintain that umpires who have never been connected with World Series contenders be selected in order that no question of favoritism, even though it is most unreasonable, can be brought up.

# Coast Gridiron Activities Gain In Momentum

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 10—Momentum is gained in the football championship race of the Pacific Coast Conference in three games this week. Stanford, defending the title, entertains U. C. L. A., which has won a Conference engagement. This affair is at Palo Alto, Calif., Saturday. California and Oregon break into the campaign with a contest at Portland, Ore., while Washington State and Montana clash at Missoula, Mont.

An intersectional engagement of exceptional interest will be seen at Los Angeles, with Southern California playing host to Illinois from Champaign, Ill. Idaho takes on Whitman at Moscow, Idaho, Saturday. Oregon States sees action at Corvallis, Ore., with Gonzaga on Friday. Washington, regarded as one of the leading contenders, has an open date in preparation for Washington State a week hence.

Stanford's strong veteran line presents a real barrier to the Uclans this week. This wall nullified San Francisco's attack last Saturday, the Indians winning, 10 to 0, on a touchdown by Frank Alutiza, fullback, and a 15-yard field goal and an afterpoint by Jim Moscrip, end. The Cardinals found everything going their own way even without the services of their strongest attackers, Bobby Grayson, all-America fullback, and Bones Hamilton, halfback.

### Uclans Show Offense

Plenty of offensive power was shown by U. C. L. A. in defeating Oregon State, 20 to 7, in a conference game last Saturday, and it will no doubt be needed against Stanford. Chuck Cheshire, halfback, made two touchdowns, one of them on a 78-yard dash. Bill Murphy, quarterback, counted one and kicked an afterpoint, and Ted Key, back, contributed to the yardage gained and converted one afterpoint opportunity. Stanford beat U. C. L. A., 27 to 0, last season.

Much satisfaction was felt by California in defeating St. Mary's at Berkeley, 10 to 0. The Golden Bears do not expect much more formidable opposition from Oregon at Portland. Some critics said the Bears played an almost flawless game, seized their opportunities to score, and dominated the play to the end. Ken Cotton, fullback, scored the touchdown, Don Fowler, left halfback, scored the afterpoint, and Henry Sparks, substitute end, kicked a field goal 16 yards from placement. The Bears gained ground consistently on exchanging punts.

Oregon likewise may be at its best. It developed a brilliant running attack in defeating Utah, 6 to 0, Bob Braddock, halfback, drove over the touchdown in the first quarter after a sustained 80-yard march on straight power plays. Another long drive came within two yards of scoring. Braddock, Bud Goodin and Frank Michek, the latter a fullback, figured in this advance. Capt. Ross Carter and Del Bjork, tackle and guard on the left side of the line, put up a great defense for the Webfooters, and made good holes on offense. California and Oregon have not met since 1928, when the former won, 13 to 0.

### Five Backs Take Turns

Five backs took turns at crossing the goal for Washington State in the 33-to-0 victory over Willamette, and any one of them is likely to do the same against Montana this week. The Cougars looked especially baffling on their second touchdown drive when Ed Goddard, quarterback, tossed a 16-yard forward to Ted Christofferson, fullback. The latter was tackled and flipped a lateral pass to Rodger Dougherty, fullback, who dashed for the goal. Goddard, Tex Magness, quarterback, Joe Sienko, fullback, and Keith Simon, quarterback, also made major markers.

If Montana can hold some of the pace it set against Montana State, 20 to 0, the affair with Washington State should be interesting. Hank Blastic culminated a 55-yard march with a plunge to score the first touchdown. Milton Popovich led the attack which gained a lot of ground, but stopped within a few feet of other touchdowns. The Cougars defeated the Grizzlies, 27 to 0, a year ago.

Washington is confirmed in its confidence as a result of the 13-to-6 victory over Santa Clara last Saturday. Ed Nowogroski, fullback, and Jimmy Cain, halfback, made the touchdowns. The latter caught a forward pass, thrown by Elmer Logg, quarterback, to score in the last minute of play. A few seconds later Santa Clara made its only touchdown by running back the kickoff 85 yards. The superior weight and power of the Huskies is going to be hard for any conference team to deal with.

Passes from Nick Pappas to Bill Gaisford were the chief ball-advancing methods of Southern California against Stagg's Pacific eleven, defeated, 19 to 7. Illinois must be prepared to break up this combination. Bob Cameron, substitute for Pappas, also threw Gaisford a pass to score, and Cliff Probst led the power attack.

Idaho should not find itself outclassed by Whitman. The Vandals were defeated, 7 to 6, by Gonzaga last week. They put on a brilliant running attack for their touchdown, Bill Maxson and Ross Sundberg contributing to the yardage and Theron Ward going over. Whitman lost another game, 6 to 0, to Linfield last week.

**College Cross Country**

West Point 16, New York 39.

# American Olympic Participation Now Practically Sure

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—American participation in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin appeared a definite prospect yesterday following the failure of an opposition wing to put the metropolitan district A. A. U. on record favoring a boycott.

The opposition, led by Charles Ornstein and strongly supported by Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the National A. A. U., met with a reverse when Ornstein's resolution urging non-participation was tabled by a 2½ to 1 vote among more than 100 delegates.

### Turning Point

Persons close to the situation, the Associated Press was told, regarded the vote in favor of tabling the resolution as the turning point in favor of Olympic participation. They pointed out that the metropolitan district A. A. U. has the largest and strongest Jewish and Catholic representation in the country.

While a bitter and protracted fight on the question is almost certain when the A. A. U.'s national convention is held here in December, the sign now seems to point definitely to final victory for proponents of American Olympic participation.

Another meeting of the metropolitan district's delegates will be called prior to the national convention when a fresh attempt will be made to put the district on record one way or the other. Observers close to the situation, however, said failure to defeat the motion to table Ornstein's resolution was tantamount to defeat of the resolution then or at any later date.

### Counting on New York

Boycott proponents were counting heavily on New York to fall in line with the New Jersey, Southern and South Atlantic A. A. U. districts, all of which are on record as opposed to participation. The central and midwestern districts held their pre-convention meetings recently but did not discuss the Olympic question. Thus their delegates will go to the convention uninstructed.

Sentiment in the Midwest, it was said, favors participation strongly.

Even if the A. A. U. should refuse to sanction American participation, the American Olympic Committee, headed by Avery Brundage, former A. A. U. president, may go ahead with plans and arrange to send a team abroad.

In that case, the A. A. U., although opposed as a unit to participation, still might agree to certify American Olympic athletes who otherwise would lose their amateur status in this country.

# Trojans Discard Conservative Game For Fancy Attack

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 (AP)—Coach Howard Harding Jones of Southern California, whose football team is toiling up the comeback trail, has taken the restrictions of orthodox football off the quarterbacks.

One of the most conservative coaches in the business, Jones has taken off the shackles as the team swings into its intersectional clash with Illinois here Saturday and as tough a schedule as any eleven in the country faces.

In the peak years when it had national championship elevens, Troy made touchdowns the hard way, depending on power plays and limiting its passing and punting to the third and fourth downs.

The man power, with Ernie Pinckert, Tay Brown, Ernie Smith, Aaron Rosenberg, Gus Shaver, Stan Williamson and the rest, carried it through to success.

When the walls of Troy fell last year the system collapsed with it. An immediate about face was impossible, but Southern California's victory over College of the Pacific Saturday indicates at least partial success will come of the change.

For the first time in years the balanced line is being used on some running formations. A threat is being developed with man-in-motion plays. And the quick kick has been restored to good standing.

And to put reverse English on Trojan mythology, a Greek is leading the war horse on the trail back up.

He is Nicholas M. Pappadakas, Seattle, a third string quarterback on the freshman squad a year ago. "Pappas" got his chance when the first three Trojan signal callers were sent to the sidelines with injuries.

His plunging, passing and punting figured largely in Southern California's 19-to-7 victory over Coach Alonzo Stagg's Pacific eleven.

# Up Hill, Down Dale—And The British Like It

**By R. Maillard Stead**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—If you take a walk on any Saturday afternoon between now and the end of March through the countryside that adjoins the cities and towns of Britain, you may observe that section of the community which runs enthusiastically up hill and down dale, toils willingly along the muddy furrows of plowed fields, and clambers cheerfully over five-barred gates. For the 1935-36 cross-country season is in full blast and thousands of athletes of both sexes are engaged in what may be described as peculiarly a British pastime. With these people, it is not just a question of running. There is a strongly developed social side to the game. Indeed, you cannot visit a harrier club's headquarters without becoming aware at once of the jovial good fellowship that exists among the followers of the paper trail.

### Club Enthusiasm

One of the most remarkable phenomena in British sport is the interclub "mob" match of the cross-country runner. In a race of this type, everybody counts, from the fastest man in the club to the slowest. The star performers disappear into the blue, of course, directly the race starts, and the rest set their teeth in determination to overhaul at least one member of the opposition. I can assure you quite solemnly from personal experience that by the time the least fleet-footed competitor has tottered home past the judges in the gathering gloom at the end of a seven miles race, the leaders, looking very red-cheeked and spruce after their hot bath, are in the middle of a hearty and hilarious meal. But who cares about that anyway? The charm of the thing is that, on these occasions, every member, and not just the ordinary representative team, carries his club colors in serious competition. The best-known "mob" matches are those undertaken by the South London Harriers, Blackheath Harriers, Ranelagh Harriers, Orion Harriers, Belgrave Harriers and the Cadogan Athletic Club, all of which operate on the outskirts of London.

### The Big Stuff

Such interclub runs are the competitive high lights of the season for the mediocre majority. Ordinarily, on Saturday afternoons, the people who comprise the said majority go out with what are termed slow or medium packs and run for the pleasure that they get out of so doing. About two miles from home they may wonder what that is. Often—like rowing men—they decide to give up inflicting such toil upon themselves in the name of amusement. But they are at it again next week, all the same.

The season begins in October and for the real racers it reaches its climax with the decision of the national championship and the international race. The greatest honors in the sport are to run for one's country in the latter and for one's club in the former. Selection for the "national" confers the hall-mark of "class" and the badge worn by runners in the "international" constitutes the stamp of fame.

England has a high tradition in distance running and this has been upheld gallantly by the cross-country men in the "international" that was instituted 32 years ago. Of the 28 races held to date, England has won 22 and France the remaining six. The individual victor has on 22 occasions been an Englishman, four times a Frenchman, once an Irishman and once a Scot. The countries which compete annually are England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and France, while the Irish Free State, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Luxemburg have all joined in from time to time. This season the race is to take place at Blackpool, March 28. The civic authorities of that popular Lancashire seaside resort have promised to entertain the competitors and officials right royally and they are also handing the sum of £100 to the English Cross-Country Union.

### A Spot of History

The "international," I have learned, came into existence rather casually, as the indirect result of a promise by England to take over a team of cross-country runners for an exhibition match in Ireland. At the last moment, it was found impracticable to fulfill this promise, and Wales stepped in, as substitute, just too late to prevent the cancellation of the engagement. The Welsh honorary secretary, pleased with the idea, set to work to establish a contest between the four countries of the United Kingdom, and the project matured. France was admitted in 1907. The winner of the team race last year was England and the first man home was J. T. Holden, England.

The history of the "national" dates back to 1877 and is remarkable for the pre-eminence attained by Birchfield Harriers, a Birmingham body that was formed as an offshoot of the famous Aston Villa Football Club. The "Fleet and Frees" (as they are dubbed, from the motto beneath their club crest, a running stag) have won the team championship on 24 occasions. Their second defeat since the war provided a great sensation in last season's race, won by Belgrave Harriers, who brought the championship to the South for the first time since Surrey Athletic Club's victory in 1914.

I understand that all the members of Belgrave's winning team are available this season, with the exception of H. W. Shields. To take Shields's place, the "Bels" can call upon A. W. Penny, six miles track champion of the British Empire. The reigning individual champion is Frank Closé, who in 1934-35, his first season as a senior runner, won the "National" and the "Southern."

### And Ladies, Too

There are four main divisional contests for teams each season—the Southern, Midland, Northern and Eastern championships, at present held by Surrey Athletic Club, Birchfield Harriers, Salford Harriers and Grimsby Harriers, respectively. They take place in February. Racing begins to take a serious aspect in late November and early December. Around this period occur the Oxford and Cambridge match, and the championships of Banks, Business Houses, Insurance Companies, and what not. Most of the county championships for 1935-36 will be decided on the first Saturday of the New Year, and these events, altogether, will bring into action a total field of about 2000 runners. The inter-county championship is scheduled this season for Jan. 18.

One of the most remarkable features of cross-country running since the war has been the enthusiasm with which it has been taken up by women. They now have club, county divisional and national championships, just like the men, and the dawn of their international era in the sport was the introduction of a race with France in 1931. Last season saw the first of what is intended to be a series of international matches between the girls of England and those of Scotland. The race took place at Morecambe and England won by 10 points to 34. When women first started running across country, there was a sharp division of opinion as to the suitability of the sport for them; but the pioneers of the venture seemed to entertain no doubts on the subject, and their view has since been justified by the thousands of women and girls who rank this inexpensive recreation as their favorite winter sport.

# Sporting Around the Hub

### Mrs. Prunaret Leads Them All at Oyster Harbors

HONORS in the seventh annual Oyster Harbors Club invitation golf tournament at Osterville, on Cape Cod, went to Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr. of the Charles River Country Club, Newton Center. Mrs. Prunaret's two-day score of 170 led the field of almost 60 of the best women golfers in the Bay State. She added an 88 yesterday to her record 18-hole score of 82, made on Tuesday.

The winner's score topped that of Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., her nearest rival, by three strokes. Mrs. Baker, who plays from the Oakley Country Club in Watertown, scored an 89 on the opening day, but yesterday finished with an 84. She was followed by Rosamond Vahey, the Massachusetts champion, who scored 90-86—176 for third place. Margaret Curtis of Essex County Club, placed fourth with 85-94—179.

Mrs. Prunaret's play in this tournament showed a great improvement over her usual game, which in the past included many sliced drives. Taking lessons from John Bernardi, one of the contributors to the Monitor's golf series, Mrs. Prunaret added at least 20 yards to her driving, changing her swing around so that she now hits the ball from the inside. On the opening day at Oyster Harbors, Mrs. Prunaret was in the rough only once. Yesterday she wandered but twice from the narrow fairways.

**Salem Golfer Net Victor**—Mrs. Ian Drysdale of Salem won net honors in the supplementary golf play, held in conjunction with the gross scoring at the Oyster Harbors Club on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mrs. Drysdale had 189-28—161. Evelyn Winslow, also of Salem, placed second with 184-22—162.

Margaret Curtis won the best selected 18 holes gross honors for the two rounds with a 79, and the best selected net was scored by Mrs. Geroge W. Smith of Salem with 87-16—71.

**Bay State Women Advance**—Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore of Brae Burn, the former Dorothy Hunter, and Deborah Verry of Worcester, won their opening matches yesterday in the annual Berthellyn Cup golf tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Whittemore defeated Mrs. J. Walker Hooves of Wilmington, 3 and 2, and Miss Verry beat Peggy McCloskey, Philadelphia, 2 up.

**Harriers to Open Season**—The Harvard and Holy Cross varsity and freshman cross-country teams will open their season at Cambridge tomorrow afternoon at 3:30. The varsity will run over the flat course which is about four miles, starting at the Larz Anderson Bridge on the Cambridge side of the Charles River and finishing near the Newell Boat House.

The freshman race will be about two miles starting at the horse track on the Boston side of the river and finishing near the Newell Boat House.

**Briggs Memorial Tablet**—A bronze memorial tablet has been placed in the Massachusetts Technology Field House. It was presented by the Technology Varsity Club, and reads as follows: "Frank Harrison Briggs '81, a keen sportsman, a constructive administrator, a wise counselor and the founder of Technology's athletic system."

**Junior Tennis Finals**—As expected, Marguerita (Cissy) Madden of Jamaica Plain and Albert P. (Sonny) Everts Jr. of Newtonville retained their singles titles in Mrs. George W. Wightman's annual fall tennis party at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday. Miss Madden beat Katherine Hubbell, 6—4, in the semifinal, and then defeated Shirley White, 6—4, in the final. Everts won his singles final from Joe Harris at 6—4.

Play in the mixed doubles tournament will be continued today. Yesterday Dorothy Wightman and Ray Bancroft reached the final by defeating Valia Ciccone and Stuart Pattison, 6—1.

**Richties vs. Lefties**—The challenge match for the Bill Byrnes trophy between left-handed and right-handed golf players will be held Sunday at Sandy Burr Country Club, Wayland.

Manager Fred Corcoran has announced his team of right-handers as follows: Jesse Guilford, Joe Lynch, Fred Wright, John Nies, Judge Joseph Monahan, Emery Stratton, Wilfred Crossley and one other yet to be named.

Against the right-handed stars will be pitted John Companion of Vermont, New England left-handed champion; Wade Roberts of New Hampshire, Dick Sears of Harvard, E. H. Parenteau of New Hampshire, Spencer Brainerd of Connecticut, Earl Dutton of New Hampshire, Tom Foley and Roy Replogle of Boston. The lefties are being managed by Ted Johnson of Manchester, N. H.

**Here and There**—Dorothy Benson, the only one of the Boston players returning to the Hub, following an invasion of England with the United States lacrosse team, told interviewers yesterday that the basketball game the lacrosse tourists played with English girls in the Army Drill Hall in London, resulted in a one-sided victory for the Americans, and made up for a lot of defeats the tourists got in lacrosse. . . . The Detroit Lions slipped into Boston quietly and are working daily at the Kent Street (Brookline) grounds in preparation for the National Professional Football League game with the Boston Redskins Sunday at Fenway Park. . . . The Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts fall medal tournaments, Classes A and B at Blue Hill and Classes C and D at Tedesco, got under way today. . . . Harvard's soccer team yesterday beat the Tufts varsity, 6 to 3, on the Harvard Business School Field.

# Grimm Satisfied Cubs Will Stand Unchanged for '36

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Charlie Grimm is convinced his Cubs, as now constituted, can win the National League pennant next year and with added experience, the world's championship too.

"I am satisfied to stand pat on the present lineup," Grimm said yesterday, "and intend to do it. I think the squad we now have is good for three or four years more, and I am going to string along with them. Of course, I would like to get another starting pitcher, but I will not weaken the club in other departments to make a trade to get one."

The Chicago manager, before boarding a train for his home in St. Louis, put his characteristic approval on his Cubs.

"They are still all gentlemuns, great big gentlemuns so far as I am concerned," Grimm said. "They were nice gentlemuns when they won, and they still are."

The only unfinished business of the World Series is the mailing of the players' checks, and a verdict, if any, by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, in the Cub-Moriarty squabble.

Each Cub player will receive $4,554.58, including the radio money, while the victorious Tigers will get $8,574.08.

Grimm said if any of his players are fined, he would pay the money out of his own pocket.

Grimm, Woody English, and Tuck Stainback were chased by Umpire Moriarty for using ungentlemanly language, according to the umpire. The Cubs charged Moriarty with cursing them. Landis is pondering the case.

# Sarazen Predicts Some High Scores Over Twin Hills

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 10 (AP)—Take it from Gene Sarazen, there will be some high scores carded on the tricky Twin Hills course when the top-ranking shot makers get down to business in the national P. G. A. tournament here a week from today.

"The medalist's score?" he parried, as he looked down a misty fairway, "I'd hate to guess. Wait until some of those long drivers get personally acquainted with those trees."

Here for a week's practice on a course that "requires a lot of knowing," Sarazen had little to say on the three or four pros who looked best to him because "they're all good these days, but the old Haig (Walter Hagen) will be as hard to handle as any.

"The P. G. A. is the toughest tourney in the world to win—and I need a title," said Sarazen, who has won the P. G. A. three times, the national open twice and the British open once.

"Now, you take these rolling greens," continued Gene as an impromptu gallery followed his first practice round, "they're mighty tricky, and that's where the tournament is going to be won and lost."

As for his own chances at the title, held by Paul Runyan, Gene had this to say:

"Well, I played good golf at the Ryder Cup matches. Then I hit those frost-bitten greens at Indianapolis and lost my putting touch. So I decided to pass up the Louisville tournament and come on down here for a week's practice."

**Pittsburgh in International**

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10 (AP)—The International Hockey League today formally admitted Pittsburgh to its membership. John Chick of Windsor, Ont., president of the circuit, announced the entry had been approved at a meeting of club owners here. Work of drawing up a schedule was deferred until next week.

# International Hockey League Delays Action

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10 (AP)—The drafting of the International Professional Hockey League's winter schedule was postponed again yesterday after a lengthy closed session of several of the club owners and John Chick of Windsor, president of the loop.

Chick announced that the schedule is being held up pending the release of the revised National League schedule, and that another meeting would be held here, probably next week.

Maurice Podoloff of New Haven, secretary of the Canadian American loop, said his league was ready to join with the International. No definite action will be taken until the full membership of the International is decided at next week's meeting, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and local delegates attended yesterday's powwow.

**Reardon to Umpire in Japan**

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 10 (AP)—Herb Hunter, known as the "sports envoy to Japan," announced yesterday that John E. B. Reardon, National League umpire, has accepted an invitation to umpire a series of 12 games in Japan for the All-America amateur baseball champions. The players will leave San Francisco on Oct. 17.

**Pacific Coast Football Scores**

| U. C. L. A. | | Washington | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39-Utah State | 0 | 14-Idaho | 0 |
| 20-Oregon State | 7 | 13-Santa Clara | 6 |
| 59 | 7 | 27 | 6 |
| **Oregon State** | | **California** | |
| 31-Linfield | 0 | 47-Calif. Aggies | 0 |
| 26-Willamette | 0 | 6-Whittier | 0 |
| 7-U. C. L. A. | 20 | 10-St. Mary's | 0 |
| 64 | 20 | 63 | 0 |
| **Stanford** | | **So. California** | |
| 35-San Jose | 0 | 9-Montana | 0 |
| 10-San Francisco | 0 | 19-Pacific | 7 |
| 45 | 0 | 28 | 7 |
| **Washington State** | | **Montana** | |
| 46-Puget Sound | 6 | 0-So. California | 9 |
| 33-Willamette | 0 | 20-Montana State | 0 |
| 79 | 6 | 20 | 9 |
| **Idaho** | | **Oregon** | |
| 0-Washington | 14 | 18-Gonzaga | 0 |
| 6-Gonzaga | 7 | 6-Utah | 0 |
| 6 | 21 | 24 | 0 |

**Alekhine Wins Game**

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Oct. 10 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, world chess champion, yesterday won the third game of his title match with Dr. Max Euwe, of Amsterdam, which was adjourned last night. There was no further play inasmuch as the challenger, who was two pawns behind, recognized the helplessness of his position and resigned the game.

**New Zealanders Win**

LONDON, Oct. 10 (Canadian Press)—The combined Northumberland and Durham Counties provided hard opposition for the touring New Zealand Rugby team yesterday but could not hold off the powerful invaders who have lost only one game of their tour so far. New Zealand won, 10—6.

**College Football Results**

Gustavus Adolphus 14, Mankato 0.


Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Noon Day Lunch
11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
The Andorra
330 Fifth Avenue
S. W. Corner 33rd Street
New York

Montague Court Cafeteria
Basement
16 Court Street
200 Montague Street
Brooklyn

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# *Stagg Again in San Francisco*

* * *

*Coach Back With Team After 41 Years Brings Recollections and Comparisons*

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg's first invasion of San Francisco with a football team in 41 years—coming next Saturday—brought recollections and comparisons today from the 73-year-old patriarch of the gridiron.

Stagg's University of Chicago eleven beat Stanford 24 to 6 back in 1894. Saturday his squad from the tiny College of the Pacific, at Stockton, Calif., takes on the St. Mary's Gaels.

"Football hasn't changed much in some ways," commented the veteran coach.

"One of the plays that helped us beat Stanford so long ago was an 'end around end' that we may use again against St. Mary's."

Another play Pacific likely will use is a wide flanker maneuver, with the principal rambling over near the sidelines. In the past two years it has annoyed such football powers as California and Southern California. Stagg originated it some 35 years ago.

"That's the advantage some of us who are referred to as 'old timers' have," he said. "We can dust off an old trick and find it works pretty well."

Stagg doesn't live in the past very much, though. He said he thought present-day players, as individuals, were superior to early day pigskin warriors, and attributed it to the vastly broader interest in the game.

"The boys are playing in grade school and on every corner lot now," he said. "Some of the players of 40 years ago never saw a football until they entered college."

He thinks his Pacific eleven, assembled from a student body of only a few hundred, could outplay the "great" teams of 20 years ago.

Chicago and Stanford played in 1894 to a "large crowd" of about 5000 at $1 each. Saturday plans have been made to accommodate that many children, admitted at bargain rates of 10 cents each.

**National Professional Football**

**Eastern Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Points For | Agst. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 1 | 69 | 35 | .667 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 23 | .500 |
| Brooklyn | 1 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 17 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 58 | .333 |
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 0 | 4 | 37 | 48 | .200 |

**Western Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. Cards | 1 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 16 | 1.000 |
| Green Bay | 3 | 0 | 1 | 56 | 14 | .750 |
| Detroit | 1 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 22 | .500 |
| Chicago Bears | 1 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 14 | .500 |

Results Oct. 9
Philadelphia 17, Pittsburgh 6.

**Americans Purchase Cotton**

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League last night announced the purchase of Harold Cotton, wingman, from the Toronto Maple Leafs.

# Cardenas Keeps Jobs Alive By Converting War Material Into Implements for Farm

*Weekly Latin-American Article*

*By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News*

While Italy and Ethiopia measure strength in Africa, Mexico has begun making over cannons into plows. President Cardenas has issued a decree calling for the converting of old and surplus war material, to aid the agrarian program and provide employment for some 1500 persons.

According to reports out of Mexico City, the operation will cost between $50,000 and $100,000 Mexican money (a peso is worth 28 to 30 cents in the United States) and will be financed by the National Bank of Agricultural Credit. The understanding is that unless the program was put through, a number of men might be thrown out of work, as practically all the funds for 1935 war materials have been expended.

While war in the other part of the world threatens ominous consequences unless something can be done to confine it to the African territory, Mexico's pacificatory plan to remove material that might be used for military purposes emphasizes the Government's determination to give its prime attention to the promotion of national economics.

**Influential Among Republics**

That the often revolutionary-ridden republic south of the Rio Grande has, during the last few years, been able to hold to political stability, is of far-reaching influence over the nations of Latin America. Mexico, especially among the Central American countries, has been more or less the leader in inter-American affairs; and if one will but note the trend of Latin-American opinion since at least 1930, the fact will be found that the southern nations have placed economic rehabilitation above politics and war.

The Colombian-Peruvian dispute over Leticia and its settlement through diplomatic arbitration is one example of the trek away from military activities. The arbitration of the Guatemalan-Honduran boundary dispute is another. The Gran Chaco armed controversy between Paraguay and Bolivia has been the one exception, but now even this trouble is in the process of arbitration. All in all, the southern republics have been closely watching what has been taking place in the United States during the last few years. They have closely observed every economic movement and have copied to some extent everything that could be used for their own advancement.

**Land for the Peons**

Mexico, when the Six-Year Plan was put into operation by the present Government, was sorely troubled by an agricultural problem. Land on which thousands of peons might rightfully depend for a living was held by a relatively few persons. The situation had been handed down through many generations and was the result of vast tracts being owned by estates or foreign corporations. President Cardenas sought to remedy this condition, and, to do so, inaugurated the Six-Year program.

To provide lands and irrigation was the first step in the agricultural promotion venture. Work was furthered by the making of all modern technical improvements available to farmers, by introducing the most suitable crops, crop rotation, seed selection, machinery and fertilizers, as well as making the best possible use of soil products. Agricultural societies were organized, co-operating with experimental stations and laboratories. Agricultural credit was given careful consideration, as shown in the present case of financing the conversion of guns into plows.

**Irrigation Extended**

Irrigation, the second step in the farm program, made use of the three national irrigation systems in operation and went to work on the construction of four new ones, in addition to six in the process of building. Money from the sales from lands irrigated was turned into the agricultural bank for future use.

The Six-Year Plan was termed by the present Mexican Government as a "socialistic" venture. The word "socialistic" troubled many persons, especially foreigners, for in it they saw the setting up of a scheme not unlike that operated by the Soviet Government. When former President Calles recently departed from Mexico, after a dispute with President Cardenas, reports were rampant that Mexico was on the road to radicalism. Events since that time have disproved the fear, and today Mexico has provided further evidence of Cardenas' pledge to aid the farmers and strengthen their economic position.

G. H. C.

# Joshua Reported Favorably on Canaan

## Chosen by Moses as Leader of the Children of Israel Into the Promised Land —Called Assembly of All the People and Urged Them to Beware of Strange Gods—Reign of Judges

**The Bible: Beacon Light of the World**
Tenth of 54 Articles
**By Albert F. Gilmore**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

JOSHUA, the man, was an important personage in the wilderness journey, and later in the occupation of Palestine. It is believed that he was born in Goshen, of parents still in slavery. He appears in the Bible account as having been chosen by Moses during the long pilgrimage to lead the battle against Amalek at Rephidim. He also was one of the 12 chosen to explore the land of Canaan, prior to the crossing of Jordan, and was one of two who reported favorably on the condition of the country. From these facts we conclude that Joshua was recognized as a man possessed of the qualities of a commander.

Consequently it was logical that, as we read in Numbers 27: 18, Joshua should have been chosen by Moses to succeed him in the leadership of the Children of Israel into the Promised Land; and furthermore, according to Deuteronomy 31: 14, 23, he received a definite charge from God to this effect through the words of Moses. With the passing of the great Law-giver, Joshua assumed command, led the people across Jordan, captured Jericho, and proceeded to settle the country. Later, at Beth-horon, the Amorites were signally defeated, and the South was opened to settlement by the Israelites.

**Joshua Called Assembly**

So successful a leader was Joshua that his conquests followed one after another, until the power of the Canaanites was quite broken. Then he called an assembly of all Israel and delivered two memorable addresses, which are found in Joshua 23 and 24. In both of these exhortations, Joshua called upon the people to be firm in their worship of the one God, to refrain from marriage with the heathen remnants of the conquered tribes of Canaan, and to beware of strange gods.

In the second of the addresses delivered at Shechem, the old leader again reviewed the many evidences of God's love for His children, citing the history of the Exodus as proof of His care. Again, in powerful words, he exhorted the people to be faithful to their great Jehovah, Lord God of all. His address completed, it was written in the Law and a stone was set to mark the memorable event.

His task finished, Joshua passed on at the age of 110 years. He was a potent character, who served his people faithfully and well at a crucial period of their history. As the book of Joshua recounts the activities of this redoubtable leader, it partakes both of the character of history and biography. Its addition to the historical books of the Pentateuch thus becomes a justifiable procedure. It appears that numerous passages were written by Joshua himself. The subject matter is logically divided into three sections, the entrance into Canaan, the conquest of the country, and the farewell addresses.

**Reign of Judges**

With the passing of Joshua, no leader sprang up immediately who was able to hold the Israelites together and to direct their course as a whole. As emergencies arose, especially between the various tribes and their enemies, local personages assumed authority, and when the victory had been won, it was consistent that the successful general should be accepted to exercise the civil authority.

This led to the reign of leaders who were termed Judges. Their duties were not merely judicial, that is, to administer the law. They served as defenders and vindicators; and, as in the case of Samuel, they also acted in the capacity of Prophets. Of the 15 Judges who administered authority during a period of more than three centuries, eight were successful military heroes; five were civil leaders; while Eli, the high priest, and Samuel performed services quite unlike the others. It sometimes happened that Judges were contemporaneous, each serving his own locality or tribe. Little of splendor was attached to their service, for there were no royal courts with pomp and pageantry as in later times.

Driver says of this period: "The Judges formed temporary heads in particular centers, as over particular groups of tribes, Barak in the North, Gideon in the center, Jephthah on the East of Jordan, Samson in the extreme Southwest."

The earlier chapters of the book of Judges are regarded as a review of events during Joshua's life. Then follow accounts of happenings under the various Judges, not always in chronological order. Those events are emphasized which contained moral lessons of a kind to spur the people on to greater devotion in their worship of Jehovah.

Several notable events in the history of the Children of Israel find record in the book of Judges. While the period following the passing of Joshua has been aptly termed the "dark age of Jewish history," there were bright spots when victory rested on their banners.

The victory over Sisera was celebrated in Deborah's song of triumph, which is said to be the earliest piece of Hebrew literature whose date, 1154 B. C., seems reasonably accurate. "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera. . . . So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord: but let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might." How assured were these earnest seers that Jehovah's reward was over to the righteous.

**Story of Samson**

The story of Gideon's method in selecting his soldiers for the great victory is a fine example of subtle cleverness. In Judges also we find the interesting story of that early playboy, the great Samson who was at once a humorist, a clown, and a Hercules who used his tremendous strength at last to the discomfort of his enemies. Few books of the Bible, if any, contain more of the unusual in adventure told with such appeal of the dramatic art.

The later chapters of Judges record the social and religious life of the period, thus greatly illuminating the records of the strenuous times described in the earlier chapters. There was not continuous warfare, for the periods of peace were longer and more frequent than the times of war.

It seems clear that the substance of the book was rewritten, perhaps many times, before the final record was made. The date of the finished book is uncertain, and some authorities place it after the Exile. Under the rule of Samuel, there was peace as well as prosperity. Not so, however, under his sons, who oppressed the people; and as an outcome of their misrule, there came the cry for a king.

## Park Service to Repair Hoover's Rapidan Camp

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Former President Hoover's camp on the Rapidan River will not be allowed to go to ruin, officials of the National Park Service stated.

They explained there was little that could be done at present because the camp is in the Shenandoah National Park area and its transfer from the state to the national park service is being held up pending the outcome of the Via case in the United States Supreme Court. The log on which the conversations between Mr. Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald took place also will be preserved.

## Ha'pound Eggs on Toast, Please

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP)—Michigan housewives, scarcely recovered from six days of world series baseball excitement, recoiled from a fresh shock yesterday when they learned that after Nov. 1, Michigan eggs will be sold by the pound—not by the dozen.

The order revolutionizing the egg buying habits of the entire state populace came from the office of James F. Thomson, agricultural commissioner. He pointed out that after the change goes into effect dealers will have to grade their eggs according to size and quality. "Housewives then will be able to get what they pay for," said the Commissioner.

But the wives who saw their favorite egg mixture recipes endangered, cried: "How many eggs in a pound?"

Commissioner Thomson had an answer for that, too.

He said a dozen ordinary eggs would average about 22 ounces and that the "jumbo" size would run about 26 ounces to the dozen. There will be four grades: fancy and grades A, B, C.

## Mules Transport Ethiopians

The mule is preferred to the horse, both as transport animal and mount, in Ethiopia.

## Anglicans Demand Religious Equality In Marriage Voiding

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CALGARY, Alta.—The House of Bishops of the Church of England, presided over by the Most Rev. Derwyn T. Owen, Primate of all Canada, the executive council, and dignitaries of the Anglican church from all parts of the Dominion meeting in Calgary recently protested strongly against the annulment of some marriages in Quebec courts.

The annulments, it is said, were made on the grounds that a marriage between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic was not valid unless performed by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The stand of the Anglican church dignitaries on this matter was as follows:

"Bishops of the Church of England in Canada view with grave concern the annulment by some judges in the Province of Quebec of marriages between members of different religious bodies on grounds that are purely ecclesiastical and find no warrant in the law of the land, to which all citizens are alike and equally subject.

"We are informed on good authority that such marriages have been annulled upon the sole ground that they were not solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. It is to be noted further that the validity of these marriages has been definitely established by the highest court of appeal, the Privy Council. We hold the faith that marriage is not only sacramental in its nature, but also a vocation for life. It follows, therefore, that annulments of marriage such as those referred to are not only contrary to the law of the land, but are also gravely inimical to the security of family life.

"In making this formal protest against what can only be described as a grave injustice, we would remind all concerned that in this Dominion all religious communions are equal before the law, and we respectfully call upon all governments, federal and provincial alike, to uphold this principle without fear or favor."

## Fewer Lawyers Aim Of Philadelphia Bar

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10—Limitation of the number of candidates admitted to the Philadelphia bar to 75 each year, is favored by the city's lawyers. The results of a referendum on the question were announced at a meeting of the Philadelphia Bar Association on Oct. 8. The vote was 1031 to 729 in favor of limitation.

Roland S. Morris, chancellor of the association, was empowered to appoint a committee to study the plan. This plan must be approved by the Board of Judges before final action can be taken.

The present number of admissions is about 230 a year. By reducing it to 75, the number of lawyers in the city would be maintained at about the same point. A total of 5500, or about one lawyer to every 365 citizens, was suggested as the ideal number.

Among those opposing the plan was Isaac Hassler, who declared that the proposed action would be un-American and "singularly like restrictions put in force in other parts of the world where the principles of democracy have been discarded."

From a junior bar committee a report was received which contained suggestions for a more equitable distribution of masterships.

## Schultz Indicted Again On Income Tax Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer was indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday for conspiracy and for failure to file and pay income tax returns.

The 10-count indictment covers the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, the same as given in an indictment in the northern district of New York, under which he was tried and acquitted. The indictment charges Schultz, former Bronx beer baron, with misdemeanors only. If convicted on all counts, Schultz would face a maximum penalty of 11 years imprisonment and a fine of $100,000.

Named with him as conspirators, but not indicted, are Rocco Delarmi, henchman; Heinie Zimmerman, one-time third baseman for the New York Giants; Henry Stephens; Frank J. Ahearn, and Dick Wolf and George Yarlas, missing bookkeepers for the Schultz beer enterprise.

## *Employees Get Pay And Judge a New Rug*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—Associate Justice Heriot Clarkson has long been in need of a new rug for his office, and he has just secured it. The delay was not due to any refusal on the part of the state to give him the rug. The refusal was on the associate justice's part. He would not accept the rug until the pay of the janitors and elevator boys in the building had been raised.


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# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## Secrets of Pueblo Pottery

*By* **Catherine L. Barker**

ONE of the many delights of a visit to that "delicious" land of the Pueblo Indians in the Southwest is learning to recognize the pottery made in the different Pueblo villages. For, although all pottery-making Pueblos produce the same articles for household use, such as water and storage jars, food bowls and cook pots, each Pueblo has developed typical shapes and forms, as well as typical decorations, which indicate the village, or pueblo, from which it comes.

Nowhere but at the pueblo of Zuñi, for instance, are made the quaint, almost life-sized pottery owls, each feather carefully outlined with brownish-black paint upon a velvety-white background. Or pottery bowls on the rim of which are molded realistic frogs or tadpoles, symbols of the much-desired rain in that semiarid southwestern land. From Zuñi, also, come large white bodied water jars, on which big flower-like rosettes alternate with pictures of antlered deer safely inclosed in their "house" of scrolls.

It was the pueblo of Zuñi, then a group of seven adobe villages, which, in the sixteenth century brought Coronado across the country in his fruitless search for the fabled gold which he had been mislead to believe could be found at the "Seven Cities of Cibola," with "it's streets and houses made of gold."

**Water Jars of Santa Clara**

The most easily recognized of all Pueblo Indian pottery, perhaps, is the plain glossy blue-black ware made by the Santa Clara potters; those gentle, brown-eyed Pueblo people who, archaeologists tell us, are the descendants of the Puye Cliff Dwellers from the near-by Pajarito, or "little bird," plateau. Large polished tall-necked water jars, undecorated except for a swastika or bear's paw indented upon their glossy surfaces, and graceful, tall vases, their double necks joined together with a handle are typical Santa Clara products, as well as a small amount of orange-on-black decorated ware.

Certainly no one who has ever beheld the strikingly handsome black and white water jar made at the Santo Domingo pueblo, the upper three quarters of which is covered with a bold geometrical design, could ever mistake it for the ware of any other pueblo, nor fail to recognize, by reason of their perfect workmanship, the exquisite pottery products of the San Ildefonso pueblo potters. Glossy black having the luster of burnished metal, painted with dull black paint, highly-polished rose colored pottery decorated with white paint and highly-polished black having geometrical patterns carved into its glossy surface are distingushing types of this pueblo. Bands of eagle feathers, the waving bending figure of the "plumed serpent" and step-like blocks representing the mesas, or flat topped mountains of the surrounding country are designs frequently used at San Ildefonso.

The great bowls of polished black and red ware that are made at San Juan differ from the black ware of Santa Clara and San Ildefonso by the brown, rather than blue, shading of their glossy black surfaces, and by the fact that the black and red color does not completely cover the vessel but only extends a little over the edge of the shoulder. A little light brown pottery with a design etched upon it is also made at the pueblo of "San Juan de los Caballeros" or "Saint John of the Gentlemen" as the Spainards called this Pueblo village in appreciation of their early-day hospitality.

**Figurines from Cochiti**

From Cochiti come those amusing open-mouthed, foot high human figurines and well rounded bowls and jars of creamy gray decorated with black paint. Clustered semicircles depicting hoped-for rain clouds, terraced steps from which issue streaks of forked lightning, and finely drawn lines which represent "near-by" or "far-away" rain are typical Cochiti, pueblo decorations. Cochiti plant decorations wear clouds for flowers, and Cochiti pottery birds flaunt cloud blossoms on their tails.

Much of the Hopi pottery can be identified by the colorful spotted character of clay which shades from a creamy yellow to an orange-red, and by the extremely flat shapes of it's jars and bowls, upon which the art-wise hands of the Hopi potters draw, with brown or black paint, highly conventionalized bird forms.

Because of the bewildering variety of its designs Tsia, (or Sia) pottery is more difficult to recognize, but two unfailing clues to its identity are the richness of its color and pattern, and its weight, for Tsia pottery is extremely heavy. Long-necked, spindle-legged red and yellow birds, curving black and yellow bands, realistic floral patterns and realistic deer abound on the pottery of Tsia pueblo.

**Bird and Flower Combinations**

And just as the pottery of Tsia can be known by its thickness and weight, the exquisite pottery of Acoma can be distinguished by its thinness and lightness. Two distinct types of design are found on the beautiful Acoma pots; bird and flower combinations, and elaborate and very handsome allover geometrical patterns. Both are applied in four colors; black, orange, red and brown. There are, likewise, two types of birds used by the Acoma potter artist on her sky-high historic pueblo built upon a rock; one a bird with a short neck and parrot-like beak, and the other a short-legged, squatty figure modeled after the little half-running, half-flying bird of the Southwest called the road runner.

Little modern pottery for household use is made at the other pueblos, the Indians preferring to trade their farm and other products for pottery of neighboring pueblos, but small bird-shaped dishes called "Thunder-birds" and little doll-like figures called "Kaingods," small decorated bowls and trays and tiny pottery animals are made in nearly all of the villages for the tourists, as well as cook pots for their own use.

These undecorated cook pots, which are made of a special clay which sparkles with small particles of mica, range in color from reddish-tan to orange-brown, and are truly handsome.

How palatable must be the well-seasoned stew which has simmered for hours over the fragrant piñon wood fire in one of these sparkling pots and is eaten from a beautifully decorated food bowl with the aid of a piece of paper-thin wafer bread! This paper or wafer bread is cooked by skillfully spreading a handful of thin, hand-ground cornmeal batter over the well-heated surface of a large smooth stone which has been set over the fire in the corner fireplace of the Pueblo potter's freshly whitewashed, spotlessly clean, hospitable adobe home.

Left—A San Ildefonso Pueblo Potter and Her Pots. Inset—A Santa Clara Potter Polishing Her Water Jar (Note the Bear's Paw, Symbol of Strength, Indented on the Neck of the Jar.) Right—A San Ildefonso Potter Painting Her Bowls

## Looking Toward a Career

### You May Prepare for It Even Before You Choose It

MOST fortunate is the girl or boy who very early has a distinct leaning toward some particular kind of work. There have been boys in their very early teens who decided that they were going to enter the law, exploration, aviation, or some other definite field of activity; and many girls, when they were barely ready for high school, have known that they wanted to be schoolteachers, business women, domestic science workers, librarians, or to enter some other well-established occupation.

But not every child can so easily find itself. Many girls especially have no clear idea of what will be ahead of them, and they make little effort to question themselves seriously on the very important matter of the work to which they wish to devote themselves.

Even though it is difficult, or perhaps impossible, for a girl or boy entering a high school course to settle definitely on a future career, there are many fundamental qualities and abilities that it is most worth while to acquire, for they will be of great use in whatever field of work the student finds himself.

Cultivate a strict sense of honesty, a determination to be thorough, a pleasant speaking voice, the habit of being orderly and the excellent quality of getting on well with all sorts of people. Always be ready to take the initiative whenever the responsibility for making a decision or an opportunity for action comes your way. Study correct dress, manners and appearance for all occasions. These qualities will give you the personal background you will need to make a success whatever your future work may be.

In class work be sure that you pay special attention to spelling, to accurate computation, to correct grammar, to essential facts that are needed in everyday life, to regard for superiors and to an alertness that foresees the next best move.

**Early Preparation**

Take the career of stenographer, with its boundless opportunities of leading a girl who enters this field into all kinds of work. Before she ever learns the first character in shorthand, the prospective secretary will need to be able to spell, to know the fundamentals of arithmetic, to use English properly and to punctuate intelligently. The young high school student should take particular pains with all letters she writes to see that even an unimportant little note to a school chum expresses the very thought she wishes to convey in the simplest way and is written with due regard to all the essentials of good composition.

She will find herself a long way on the road to pleasing an employer in any field if she has early formed a habit of neatness, correctness and ease in quickly putting an idea on paper. So no girl need wait until the day she begins her first typing lesson or her first assignment in shorthand to get in line for this work.

If your ideas go a bit further in this line and you envy the capable woman who holds the large paying job of court reporter, do as one girl did when she was only in the sophomore class in school. She began then and there to familiarize herself with legal terms and their meanings and the spelling of all words that were especially pertinent to legal writings. Later on, when her opportunity came and she was grudgingly given a chance in a law office, she amazed the lawyer by handing in a correct copy of the letter he had tried her out on. She was given a job at once and was soon on her way to the coveted place of court reporter.

Many a girl has been taken by surprise when interviewed for a position. She has gone in shakily to see the "boss" after spending time and thought on brushing up on salient points of her work that she was sure he might question her on, only to come out dazed and wondering.

She had been looked over, asked a few general questions along lines of simple happenings of the day, and she had been given a chance to ask questions regarding the position. She failed to realize that her employer, who had hired and fired many young girls in his business career, could easily tell from her dress, from her manner, from her knowledge of the busy world about her and from the few questions that she had asked when her turn came whether or not she would fill his need. He had her standing in shorthand and typewriting from the school from which she had graduated but he wanted to know of her general attitude toward work and her knowledge of the world about her.

**Studying Oneself**

If you want to go into some field of clothing, you need never wait another hour to begin your career. The study may begin with your own simple outfit and may end by knowing where all the textiles in the world come from. All this before you ever are old enough or ready to really enter the business world.

A study of oneself is perhaps an essential starting point for any profession or business you wish to consider. The people of action in this world need wise initiative, honest thinking, direct approach to problems, to be able to make dependable decisions and to appreciate the work of preceding generations.

Studying your own self will teach you much. It will make a basic point to work from and give you hints enough to go on for months, perhaps years, to come. In this study you may be able to pin yourself down to making real decisions and one of them may concern the career you will want to embark on after you have taken due thought of your own shortcomings and the probable handicap they may be to you and considered the special ability and aptitudes that may carry you far if you begin at once to work toward a definite goal.

No day is too early to begin thinking of the work that is to be your choice. No one need wait for a happy chance or a lucky break. Each may fruitfully begin to hew toward his own line and that will put him forward on the way to the special work which is his choice.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

(Articles describing the background and information necessary for a girl or boy who looks forward to a career in some particular field, such as private secretary, store stylist, commercial artist, or many others, will be published later.)

## Alabama Students Aid World Peace

IN THE little town of Double Springs, county seat of Winston County, in north Alabama, there is a schoolteacher who has, for a number of years, carried on with his pupils what he calls their "Peace Project."

This man, the Rev. W. H. Swearingen, says: "As a geography-English writing project my pupils of the sixth grade each selected some foreign country and wrote a friendly, descriptive letter to a child of the country selected. This year there were 28 sixth-grade pupils, and so 28 letters were written.

"The letters were placed in the hands of our American ambassadors in these countries. They, in turn, gave the letters to some teacher who assisted one of their pupils in answering. We have received replies from countries in Europe, Asia, from Africa and Australia and from South America and Canada. These replies were interesting and accomplished this among my pupils—a feeling of amity and of understanding which had not heretofore existed."

Mr. Swearingen, besides having charge of about 300 boys and girls in this school, is pastor of two rural churches. This of course leaves him but little time for conventional recreation. But he says, "I am recreated in this work of helping these boys and girls toward a neighborly, friendly feeling for those of other nations—a feeling that will make them all against anything that will mar or destroy these friendships in far-away lands."

## Work in the Woods

BOYS just out of school may soon be able to find jobs with the Civilian Conservation Corps doing many things to save the nation's forests, streams, and fields. An article, with good pictures, telling about experiences in the CCC camps appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section included with the Monitor yesterday. It is called "Where Boys Become Men." The work of other boys aboard ocean liners also is described in "School of the Sea."

A modern adventurer who conceived during his school days of great things that he wished to do as an explorer and natural scientist will be introduced to readers of the Magazine to appear with the Monitor of Oct. 16. He is Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, who has spent years delving into the secrets of past generations of men and beasts, and now Director of the American Museum of Natural History. The title is, "Explorers Don't Have Adventures," and it is the seventh of the Magazine's "Modern Adventurers" series.

## World News and Gardens

### Interest Correspondents in Our Mail Bag

**North Otago, South Island, New Zealand**

Dear Editor:

I have noticed in The Christian Science Monitor in our local library, a column for the purpose of persons desiring pen-friends. I would be very grateful if you would enter my name in this column.

My present age is fourteen and a half years. I am intensely interested in world affairs and international relations. Other pastimes are stamp collecting, and most sports. Would like to exchange ideas about my own country. I have been learning French for nearly two years and would be willing to correspond with anyone in French. I am not particular from which part of the world the pen-friend writes. Thanking you in anticipation.

Donald McG.

**Bolivar, West Virginia**

Dear Editor:

I had a garden this spring and planted peas, corn, beans, tomatoes, pumpkins and cabbage. It bore 1 peck of peas, and from 131 hills of sweet corn I got 2½ bushels of corn from it and from 21 hills of popcorn I got about 1 to 2 pecks. The beans yielded 1 peck and the tomatoes 1 bushel. The pumpkins are good size, 11 in all. I got 7, two to four-pound head, cabbage.

I go to school—am in the sixth grade. I am 11 years old. I should like to hear from boys my age who are interested in gardening, or farming.

Oliver H. W.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

**Girls**

Beatrice H. (11), Detroit, Michigan. Would like to hear from a girl in Detroit.

Nancy S. (11), Santa Ana, California. Would like to correspond with a girl in Ireland.

Willma D. (12), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with a girl in Italy. Can write only English.

Elizabeth L. (13), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Germany.

June P. (13), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with girls in Spain and France.

Mary Lou O. (13), Coronado, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Germany.

Phyllis N. (15), National City, California.

Phyllis R. (15), Escondido, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Italy.

Mary Lou T. (15), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from a girl in France.

Patricia F. (16), Los Angeles, California. Would like to correspond with a girl in Spain.

Evelina G. (16), San Diego, California. Would like correspondents in Mexico and Brazil.

Elizabeth A. (16), Visalia, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Turkey.

**Boys**

Jack L. (12), Glendale, California. Would like to exchange stamps with boy in South America.

David C. (12), Ventura, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in France.

Charles G. (12), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in Egypt, China and Chile.

John William W. (12), Phoenix, Arizona. Would like to correspond with a boy in France.

Lyman L. (13), Los Angeles, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in Alaska.

Hughes H. (13), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in London, England. Interested in stamp collecting.

Stanley F. (13), Los Angeles, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in Jerusalem.

Ellis S. (13), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with boys in Egypt and England.

George W. (14), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in Alaska.

Eddie John T. (14), Hollywood, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in Germany.

Charles H. C. (14), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boy in China. Interested in airplane pictures.

Lloyd G. (14), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in France.

Teddy Q. (15), Topeka, Kansas. Would like to write to boy in Hawaii.

Robert R. (15), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boy in any foreign country. Interested in amateur radio, stamps, nature study and sports.

**Rules for Correspondence**

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

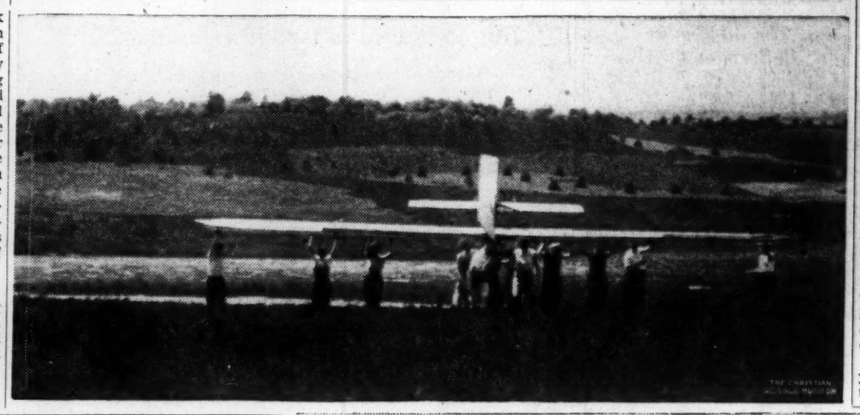
4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.


*Week Ends for Boys in the Country*

From October to May

THE TOLTECS, TOLTEC HILLS WESTON, CONNECTICUT

Moderate rates include transportation to and from New York and points in Westchester and Fairfield Counties, also Saturday outings for Westport, Norwalk and Darien boys. Ages 7-14. Wallace Greene Arnold, 424 E. 57th St., N. Y. C.

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IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT

It is known to and cherished by newspaper readers of many lands. It is safe to say that the influence of no newspaper is more far flung.—*Portland Oregonian.*

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HA-23


## Making Words Come Alive

"HELLO, Jim, and I see you've brought Jane, too. I'm glad to have such a fine audience," said Grandfather when the children came in to listen to his second talk about words.

"Suppose we begin. I thought that since Jim is always interested in food, we'd look into that subject for a while. Is that satisfactory to you, Jane?"

"Yes, indeed," said Jane promptly. "What is your favorite food?" asked Grandfather.

Jane said that candy was her favorite—if that could be called a food.

"Yes, I think it can, Jane. The original word was 'khand,' meaning 'to break,' and referred to sugar in pieces or lumps. This word came first from the Sanscrit, the oldest of the Indo-European languages, so you see people ate sweets long, long ago.

"Another popular item of food is the sandwich. Did you know that the sandwich was the invention of the Fourth Earl of Sandwich, who lived in the eighteenth century? One day when the Earl was in a hurry to eat, he asked a servant to put some meat between slices of bread—and that was the beginning of the great array of sandwiches that have been eaten since then."

"Speaking of sandwiches reminds me of bologna," Grandfather continued. "You might not think that that humble sausage had its origin in the beautiful Italian city of Bologna, but it did. It was first called 'salsiccia di Bologna,' but that has been shortened to 'bologna.'

"Another article of diet that was named after an ancient city is the currant.

"Do you know what currants are, Jim?"

"Yes, they are like little raisins," replied Jim.

"Both are dried grapes but of a different species," explained grandfather. "Currants were brought originally from Corinth, Greece, in the thirteenth century and were known as 'raisins de Corauntz,' and the name gradually changed to 'currant.'"

"I have just thought of another food, Grandfather," exclaimed Jane. "In studying mythology we learned about Ceres, and Miss Hammond said that because she was the goddess of harvest or grain, the word 'cereal' came from her name."

"That's right; and cereals are so important that I'm glad you reminded us of that word," said Grandfather. "It is only a short step from food to dishes. Would you believe that the word 'porcelain' was in its first form 'pig'?"

"Oh, Grandfather, now you are joking," shouted Jim.

"Wait a minute, young man, while I trace the journey of this word, and you'll understand better. First, 'porcus' is Latin for 'pig.' From that came the Italian 'porcella,' 'little pig.'

"There was in Italy a shell whose shape resembled a little pig, so the name was passed on to this shell; it was called 'porcella.' Then when a certain kind of fine dishes was made, that kind was called 'porcelain' because they resembled the polished surface of the shell."

"And you were right, as usual, Grandfather," said Jim.

"That is enough for today. I wonder if you would like to do some research work yourselves and report next time we meet?"

"That would be fun; how shall we go about it?" asked Jane.

"I'll give each of you some words to investigate. Jane, you seem much interested in pretty dresses, so your list will be about cloth; all these words are explained in the dictionary. And, Jim, see what you can find out about these famous men. Good night."

"Good night, Grandfather, and thank you," said the children together.

E. M.

Upper—View from the Training Camp. Lower—Resting Between Flights.

## Gliding—a Favorite Sport Among German Girls

ABOUT half-an-hour's train ride from Hamburg, in the lovely neath country that lies among the hills, the Hamburg Girl Group of the German Airport Association has its training camp. From Neugraben it is only a short tramp past one or two well-kept and thatched farmhouses to the spot where, half hidden in a dip in the heath, stands the hangar.

It is only on Sundays that the young gliders are trained at the camp. The instructor, who gives his services, commences work at eight in the morning and, weather permitting, continues all day. He does not attempt to conceal his delight when his pupils prove themselves more apt than the members of the five Hamburg Boy Groups who vie with the girls in their training camp near by.

As one approaches the hangar two young girls, in businesslike pullovers and trousers, come forward to extend a welcome and conduct the way to one of the bed-sitting rooms adjoining the hangar. In this room, besides six beds that run in two tiers along the wall, the main pieces of furniture are a table with a petroleum lamp—far more romantic than electric light—an iron stove, a couple of wooden benches, and a coal box.

Before a girl can make a flight she must be over 18 years of age and have gone through a compulsory course of practical instruction in Hamburg. Here, in the evenings, students, clerks, shop assistants, and others, who have already put in a full day's work, are transformed into enthusiastic engineers and carpenters, each having to understand the delicate intricacies of the putting together and dismantling of the glider.

"Most of us are now preparing for the first of the three necessary examinations," a student said, "and to pass it we have to glide 30 seconds and make a perfect landing. We don't compete with one another by trying to make records, 'Einer für alle—alle für einen' is our motto, and comradeship is our ideal. If it wasn't for these glorious Sundays we should find it difficult to face the long hours of work through the week, but we always have camp to look forward to—and those few seconds alone in the air are indescribably wonderful!"

## "Dancing Ladies" of My Childhood

POP! Pressed by a finger and thumb, the delicate lines between the sealed petals of a fuchsia bud stretched and expanded, finally to burst asunder into premature fruition with a faint cry of protest.

I stood, a small child, under my grandmother's fuchsia bush and looked up wonderingly at the glowing oval buds hanging so graceful and pendulous. From somewhere above me a grown-up had just bent down to initiate me into the mysteries of "popping." I raised a tiny hand to the lowest deep red drop to squeeze it timidly. And, wonder of wonders, it popped!

Never, since that first thrilling moment, have I been able wholly to resist the popping habit. But with the habit (of such doubtful beneficence from the fuchsia's point of view) was born a vague, half-conscious love which was to grow and expand, till the fuchsia held a place unique and distinct in my treasure casket of beauty. For what other flower combines the delights of surprise and intrigue, with such dainty delicacy and loveliness?

* * *

FUCHSIAS ARE, OF course, ladies. With such feminine charms, how could they be aught else? Demure, sleek little damsels in bud, they blossom into shy débutantes in the warm sun. And, when finally they kick out their petticoats to dance with the carefree joyous abandon of youthful prime, why, then, even the breezes whisper and smile to each other among the leaves and, racing out, pick them up in their arms and dance with them.

For many years my acquaintance with fuchsias was restricted to spasmodic visits to my grandmother's bush in Argyleshire. Then here and there, now and then, in different countries I came across a bush, and always at the meeting something deep within me glowed in response. And, to my shame be it said, a foreign fuchsia was heard to pop! But it was only when my wandering feet carried me to Ireland that I came to know them in the fullness of their glory.

* * *

THE EARLY MORNING sun was setting the world to glittering and glistening. Across a still, shining lough rose the gray walls of a beautiful abbey, framed with soft green pines. Within the water easel its outlines lay sharp and clear among the soft shadows from the mountain which towered precipitously behind it. And in front, dripping and pouring its blood-red blossoms right to the water's edge, a deep bank of fuchsias perfected, with one glowing stroke of passionate beauty, the shadow picture of the morning.

When I lifted my elbows from the gray boulder wall and turned away reluctantly, it was to find, round the next corner, that my way was suddenly flanked by high, deep hedges burning with profuse red blossoms. Scorched by their intense flames, and half awestruck by their massed profusion, I moved entranced along the center of the narrow road. And it was with a sense almost of relief that I at length emerged into the gentle beauty of a quiet pinewood, to look back marveling at my fiery passage.

And everywhere I wandered, up and down through the west of Ireland, they welcomed me, brown in the far distance, becoming dull red as I drew nearer, to burst into crimson flame as I reached them. Little thatched cottages, with their vivid whitewashed walls, were splashed with the fuchsias' loveliness. And among the ruins, where castle or cottage had once stood, old thick-trunked bushes, rampant and unrestricted, raised their heads.

* * *

IT WAS SOMEWHERE away out in Connemara that I came one warm summer evening, on a bush of little ladies hiding alone and still behind a rock. As I stretched out gratefully under its crimson shade and idly raised a hand to pop a slim young bud, suddenly I became aware that all the little ladies were smiling at me over the folds of their frilly petticoats. My hand dropped to my side on the turf.

"Would you like us to dance while you rest?" they laughed softly.

"If you please," I whispered low, lest I should disturb their tip-toe loveliness. And just then, from far away over the sweet-scented bog, there came a gentle eddying breeze. Before I knew it, the dance had begun.

Alone in the midst of the wide, empty bog they danced, pirouetting and twirling, curtsying and bobbing, up and down and in and out in an abandon of happiness. Even the youngest débutantes joined in, swaying gracefully to and fro, their slim forms still sheathed in close-fitting robes of deepest red. With one last eddying whirl, the breeze whisked off toward the sea and was gone. The dance was over.

* * *

HERE, IN MY garden, I have a tiny bush six inches high with two small red drooping buds. I am going out now to look at it. And if you should hear a sound, too small to frighten a beetle, and just big enough to startle a fairy, you will shake your head and know what is happening.

My fuchsia bush is saying—
"Pop!"

A. D. F. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —© Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

ISAAC BLESSING JACOB, *by Govert Flinck (1615-1660)*

GOVERT FLINCK, sometimes considered one of Rembrandt's best pupils, was born at Cleves and became a pupil of Lambert Jacobszon at Leeuwarden when still in his 'teens. Later, about 1635, he went to Amsterdam to be taught by Rembrandt. He soon excelled through his portraits and scenes from the Scriptures, winning fame in his own day.

Several of his large paintings are in the possession of the Rijksmuseum (Imperial Museum) at Amsterdam, including "Isaac Blessing Jacob," dated 1638. Two other large pieces adorn the mantels of the former Town Hall at Amsterdam.

### *Apparition*

SUDDENLY—
Out of blue dusk
Shines the gold dwarf maple,
Candle to a pine.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

## Alaska's Purple Glacier

ALASKA is unique in the infinite variety of its natural wonders. I had no sooner become inured to its volcanic marvels than it put forth something in the way of ice phenomena which made me doubt the evidence of my own senses. This happened when I took my party into the hitherto unexplored northern border of Katmai Monument, which country Aleut tradition peoples with giants. We encountered no giants, of course, though the grizzlies were a bit too plentiful. But the climax of the trip was when I looked through my field glasses and saw a weird ghostly mass filling a V-shaped valley between mountains. It mystified all of us until we drew near enough to see that it was a glacier.

But such a glacier! From high peaks it came winding down fifteen miles to a gravel moraine where it ended in an ice cliff two hundred feet high and a mile across. Instead of the alabaster purity we expect of glaciers, this one carried on its back the heavy blanket of gray and purple ash that had buried it during the eruption of Katmai, some two decades ago. In the course of its slow march down the valley it had heaved and split open until its somber covering was pierced by innumerable crystal spikes and serrated ridges of pure sapphire.

In the middle of the frontal wall was hollowed a cavern so large that four trains might easily have entered it abreast. It was, perhaps, one hundred and fifty feet wide and eighty feet high—an arc of scintillating azure that deepened to purple as it penetrated toward the heart of the glacier. Out of the cavern sprang a roaring, silt-white river, with blocks of ice, blue as forget-me-nots, dancing on its turbulent surface. This, the strangest glacier I have ever seen, does not appear on any Alaskan map. . . .

A widespread misbelief, even in the North, is that a glacier is frozen water. It isn't. The crystal masses that topple from the face of a tidewater glacier are really snowflakes which fell centuries ago many miles back among the mountain peaks. Up in those catchment basins thousands of feet above sea level, they melted and froze during the days and nights of countless seasons, until, welded by the pressure of their own weight, they became solid ice—a frigid sheet from five hundred to one thousand feet deep.

Brittle and inelastic as ice looks, it actually flows like water. It moves down from its cloud-wrapped basin invisibly slow—literally a movement of the ages. Yet it comes in eddies, rapids, wild cascades, depending on the angle of the channel beneath. And like a river, it seeks the sea, swinging to avoid obstructions, or damming up against them until, by the very force of its own bulk, it flows on either side, to join again lower down. It comes grinding, gouging out its own channel through the living rock. Here again one lives in the morning of creation, for the eye beholds this mighty chisel of Nature fashioning hills and valleys that shall become green under the sunlight of a future that is centuries away.

In Alaska today more than five thousand of these remnants of the last Ice Age are slowly molding the landscape of tomorrow. About twenty-five of them are dropping icebergs into tidewaters that never freeze. And, strange to say, the real glacier area of the territory lies along the southeastern coast, where the vegetation is almost tropical in its luxuriance, and the climate is very much milder than that of New York. On the farthest shores of the Arctic, and in the great Yukon Basin, where temperatures are lower, there are no glaciers. There never have been any, authorities maintain, even during the last Ice Age.—From "Alaskans All," by BARRETT WILLOUGHBY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Britain's King

THE essence of the British Monarchy is that the King, while lifted far above the nation, should also be the nation itself in its most characteristic form. There is no place on our throne for the superman, whether he be conqueror or dreamer; its occupant must be recognised by his subjects as of like nature with themselves, exalted, indeed, but with the same outlook upon life, the same traditions and tastes, the same tough and familiar virtue. "The Englishman," as Goldsmith wrote, "is taught to love the King as his friend"; and friendship involves a noble quality. In the Platonic Utopia the king was the philosopher; it is more important that he should be the plain man.

The office in itself is a great thing, but it may be made more potent by the personality of him who holds it. It is not for the subject, in Dr. Johnson's famous words, to "bandy civilities with his Sovereign." But the historian must record that the King has added to the duties of the Crown a graciousness which springs from his own character. He has given to ceremonial the bloom of friendliness. He has always possessed a high seriousness, and the note of faith and piety which he has often struck has not been the mere convention of his office. He has walked securely in more difficult constitutional paths than any of his immediate predecessors. He has faced courageously crises which imperilled both his people and his throne. But in addition to all this he has diffused a spirit of simplicity and charity which has profoundly affected the national temper. His quick sympathy and kindliness have warmed the country, and done something to warm a chilly world. When nerve was breaking, his steadfastness has restored it, and when strife was fermenting, he has spoken the healing word. The power of the throne lies in what it is; but the authority of the King lies both in what he is and what he has done. With the Queen and his family to aid him, he has made Britain not only a nation but a household.

Leadership does not consist only in a strong man imposing his will upon others. In that sense it has no meaning for a British Sovereign. But in a far profounder sense the King has shown himself a leader; the true task of leadership is not to put greatness into humanity, but to elicit it, since the greatness is already there. That truth is the basis of all religion, it is the only justification for democracy, it is the chart and compass of our mortal life. The King has led his people, for he has evoked what is best in them.—JOHN BUCHAN, in "The People's King, George V: a Narrative of Twenty-five Years." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Sing and Rejoice!

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"O COME, let us sing unto the Lord: let us make a joyful noise to the rock of our salvation" (Psalms 95:1). To one reading the Psalmist's invitation the questions often present themselves: Why should I sing? How can I rejoice when all is darkness, and I am sick, and have not the wherewithal to supply my daily needs? To be sure, these difficult situations are humanly very trying, but again the Psalmist sang, "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice" (Psalms 97:1).

Some day all men will rejoice that God, good, is the Supreme Ruler; and even now, as the divine power and presence are understood and realized, comfort, healing, and supply are made manifest. No matter how dense the clouds or how dark the way, Christian Science, as presented by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," reveals the fact that there is ample reason to rejoice, for there is always a way out of bondage or trouble of any kind.

How can we find release from bondage? By finding something for which to be grateful; by having our thoughts filled with love! We are given a most inspiring example in the effectual rejoicing of Paul and Silas. They were thrust into prison, and their feet made fast in stocks. But at midnight could be heard throughout the prison their songs of rejoicing, expressing their confidence in God's loving care. And suddenly the prison doors were opened, and "every one's bands were loosed" (Acts 16:26). Why did they sing and rejoice? Because in spite of the bodily imprisonment their thoughts were free, filled with love for God and joy in His ever-presence.

What are some of the reasons for our seeming limitations? Fear seems to be the constant enemy to our happiness and well-being: fear of untoward conditions, fear of our fellow men, fear of suffering, fear of something that might happen. How can we free ourselves from the bondage to fear? There is just one way, namely, through a realization of each one's God-given dominion, as a child of God, over every erroneous thought or condition; for hereby we see every problem as an opportunity to prove the power and presence of God and the nothingness of everything unlike His beneficent purpose. The truth about God and the real man is available, through the teachings of Christian Science, for all who are seeking to find release, and this release comes through righteous thinking.

Other conditions of thought that would limit one are self-condemnation, criticism, discouragement, and selfishness. When one is self-centered, the main object in life being one's own comfort, peace, and harmony, with little consideration given to the welfare of others, there may appear to be little or no cause for rejoicing. On the other hand, when our love is showered upon our fellow men in abundance of tender sympathy, kindly words of encouragement, and loving interest in their affairs, the good that we reflect and express will cause us truly to rejoice.

Jesus did not separate himself from the people around him, but shared their joys and sorrows, attended their feasts, and led a life of joyous, loving service. Wherever he went, the multitudes thronged him. The sick were healed. The sinful were shown a new and better way of living. Wherever he ministered, he left happiness, peace, joy, and a desire in his followers for a better life. He taught on the hillside and by the seashore, giving to multitudes of eager listeners a message of love and cheer.

We cannot entertain evil suggestion and still expect to be delivered from the discord that may be holding us in bondage. Unswerving loyalty and obedience to God and His laws are essential if we would enjoy the full measure of freedom and happiness that is our heritage as sons of God. We can sing and rejoice wherever we may be, or whatever may be our condition, for divine Mind is an ever-present help, and if we turn to Mind, God, we find that His "hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear" (Isaiah 59:1).

In "Pulpit and Press" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 9): "O glorious hope and blessed assurance, 'it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom.' Christians rejoice in secret, they have a bounty hidden from the world." She further says: "Self-forgetfulness, purity, and love are treasures untold—constant prayers, prophecies, and anointings. Practice, not profession,—goodness, not doctrines,—spiritual understanding, not mere belief, gain the ear and right hand of omnipotence, and call down blessings infinite."

The way to obtain divine blessings and to enjoy freedom and happiness is through right thinking and right living. What a great sense of joy may daily accompany our waking thoughts if they are filled with glad anticipation, and if we sing with the Psalmist (Psalms 118:24), "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it"!

Let us claim our sonship with God and realize that nothing can alter the fact that we are always in the presence of our heavenly Father and therefore can rejoice and sing, for we are under His tender, loving care!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

## Syng og vær glade!

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

"KOM, la oss juble for Herren, la oss rope med fryd for vår frelses klippe" (Salm. 95:1). En som leser denne salmistens opfordring, kan lett komme til å spørre: Hvorfor skulde jeg synge? Hvorledes kan jeg være glad når alt ser mørkt ut og jeg er syk og ikke har nok til det daglige behov? Det lar sig ikke nekte at disse vanskelige situasjoner menneskelig sett er hårde prøvelser, men salmisten forsikrer igjen: "Herren er blitt konge; jorden fryde sig" (Salm. 97:1).

En dag vil alle mennesker fryde sig over at Gud, det gode, er den Enerådende Hersker; og i samme forhold som menneskene forstår og virkeliggjør for sig den guddommelige makt og det guddommelige nærvær, vil de her og nu finne trøst, helbredelse og daglig underhold. Hvor tette skyene enn er, og hvor mørk veien enn kan være, åpenbarer Kristen Videnskap, som Mary Baker Eddy har fremstillet den i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, den kjensgjerning at der er rikelig grunn til å glede sig, for der finnes alltid en vei ut av trældom eller vanskeligheter av en hvilken som helst art.

Hvorledes kan vi bli løst fra trældom? Ved å finne noget vi kan være takknemlige for; ved å fylle våre tanker med kjærlighet! Vi har et overmåte inspirerende eksempel i den glede Paulus og Silas la for dagen med så godt resultat. De blev først kastet i fengsel, hvor man satte deres føtter fast i stokken. Men ved midnattstid kunde man over hele fengslet høre deres lovsanger, som gav uttrykk for deres tillit til Guds kjærlige omsorg. Og med ett blev fengselsdørene åpnet, og "alles lenker løstes" (Ap. gj. 16:26). Hvad var grunnen til at de sang og var glade? Til tross for at deres legemer var i fengsel, var deres tanker frie, fylt av kjærlighet til Gud og av glede over Hans allestedsnærværelse.

La oss se på nogen av grunnene til våre tilsynelatende begrensninger! Frykt synes å være en stadig fiende av vår lykke og vårt velbefinnende: frykt for ugunstige forhold, frykt for våre medmennesker, frykt for lidelse, frykt for at noget kunde hende. Hvorledes kan vi frigjøre oss for trældom under frykt? Der er bare én måte: vi må vinne frem til en klar forståelse av at hver enkelt, som et Guds barn, av Gud har fått herredømme over enhver villfarende tanke eller tilstand; for derved ser vi ethvert problem som en leilighet til å bevise Guds makt og nærvær og intetheten av alt som er ulikt Hans gode og kjærlige forsett. Gjennem Kristen Videnskaps lære er sannheten om Gud og det virkelige menneske tilgjengelig for alle som søker frigjørelse, og denne frigjørelse kommer gjennem rettmessig tenkning.

Andre tanketilstander som søker å begrense oss, er selvfordømmelse, kritikk, motløshet og selviskhet. Når vi er optatt av oss selv og vårt hovedformål i livet er vårt eget velvære, vår egen fred og harmoni, mens vi gir liten akt på andres velferd, kan vi synes å ha liten eller ingen grunn til å glede oss. Når derimot vår kjærlighet strømmer ut til våre medmennesker og gir sig utslag i varmhjertet medfølelse, vennlig opmuntring og kjærlig interesse for deres anliggender, vil det gode som vi gjenspeiler og uttrykker, få oss selv til å føle sann glede.

Jesus trakk sig ikke tilbake fra de mennesker som ferdedes omkring ham, men tok del i deres gleder og sorger, var til stede ved deres fester og tjente dem frydefullt og kjærlig gjennem hele sitt liv. Hvor han enn gikk, trengte skarene sammen om ham. De syke blev helbredet. De syndige lærte å leve et nytt og bedre liv. Hvor han enn virket, efterlot han sig lykke, fred, glede og en lengsel efter et bedre liv hos sine efterfølgere. Han drog omkring og lærte fra bakkeskråning og strandbredd og bragte de ivrig lyttende skarer et kjærlighetens og opmuntringens budskap.

Vi kan ikke gi rum for onde suggestioner og allikevel vente å bli befridd for den disharmoni som kanskje holder oss i trældom. Usvikelig lojalitet og lydighet mot Gud og Hans lover er nødvendig hvis vi i fullt mål vil nyte den frihet og lykke vi har fått til arv som Guds sønner. Vi kan synge og juble hvor vi enn er og under hvilke forhold vi enn måtte befinne oss, for det guddommelige Sinn er en alltidnærværende hjelp, og hvis vi vender oss til Sinn, Gud, finner vi at Hans "hånd er ikke for kort til å frelse, og hans øre er ikke for tunghørt til å høre" (Esaias 59:1).

I *Pulpit and Press* sier Mrs. Eddy (s. 9): "O, herlige håp og velsignede forvissning, 'det har behaget eders Fader å gi eder riket'. Kristne gleder sig i lønndom, de har en rikdom som er skjult for verden." Hun sier videre: "Selvforglemmelse, renhet og kjærlighet er ubeskrivelige skatter—stadige bønner og profetier og stadig fornyet helligelse. Utøvelse, ikke bekjennelse,—godhet, ikke læresetninger,—åndelig forståelse, ikke bare tro, vinner allmaktens øre og høire hånd og nedkaller uendelige velsignelser."

Vi får del i guddommelige velsignelser og når frem til frihet og lykke når vi tenker riktig og lever riktig. Hvilken vidunderlig følelse av glede kan ikke komme til oss hver morgen hvis våre tanker er fylt med glad forventning og vi synger med salmisten (Salm. 118:24): "Dette er dagen som Herren har gjort; la oss fryde oss og glede oss på den!"

La oss gjøre krav på vårt sønnekår hos Gud og bli klart for oss at intet kan forandre den kjensgjerning at vi alltid befinner oss i vår himmelske Faders nærvær og derfor kan glede oss og synge, for vi står under Hans omsorgsfulle og kjærlige varetekt!

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## Off for Rivermouth

WHILE our trunks were being hoisted from the hold of the ship, I mounted on the roof of the cabin, and took a critical view of Boston. As we came up the harbor, I had noticed that the houses were huddled together on an immense hill, at the top of which was a large building, the State House, towering proudly above the rest, like an amiable mother-hen surrounded by her brood of many-colored chickens. . . .

The first train for Rivermouth left at noon. After a late breakfast on board the Typhoon, our trunks were piled upon a baggage-wagon, and ourselves stowed away in a coach, which must have turned at least one hundred corners before it set us down at the railroad station.

In less time than it takes to tell it, we were shooting across the country at a fearful rate—now clattering over a bridge, now screaming through a tunnel; here we cut a flourishing village in two, like a knife, and here we dived into the shadow of a pine forest. Sometimes we glided along the edge of the ocean, and could see the sails of ships twinkling like bits of silver against the horizon; sometimes we dashed across rocky pasture-lands where stupid-eyed cattle were loafing. It was fun to scare the lazy-looking cows that lay round in groups under the newly budded trees near the railroad track.

We did not pause at any of the little brown stations on the route (they looked just like overgrown black-walnut clocks), though at every one of them a man popped out as if he were worked by machinery, and waved a red flag, and appeared as though he would like to have us stop. But we were an express train, and made no stoppages, excepting once or twice to give the engine a drink. . . .

We had been riding perhaps two hours and a half, when we shot by a tall factory with a chimney resembling a church steeple; then the locomotive gave a scream, the engineer rang his bell, and we plunged into the twilight of a long wooden building, open at both ends. Here we stopped, and the conductor thrusting his head in at the car door, cried out, "Passengers for Rivermouth!"

At last we had reached our journey's end. On the platform my father shook hands with a straight, brisk old gentleman, whose face was very serene and rosy. He had on a white hat and a long swallow-tailed coat, the collar of which came clear up above his ears. He did not look unlike a Pilgrim Father. This, of course, was Grandfather Nutter. . . .

As we drove through the quiet old town, I thought Rivermouth the prettiest place in the world; and I think so still. The streets are long and wide, shaded by gigantic American elms, whose drooping branches, interlacing here and there, span the avenue with arches graceful enough to be the handiwork of fairies. Many of the houses have small flower-gardens in front, gay in the season with china asters, and are substantially built, with massive chimney-stacks and protruding eaves. A beautiful river goes rippling by the town, and, after turning and twisting among a lot of tiny islands, empties itself into the sea.—From "The Story of a Bad Boy," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.)

### *Coming Into a Harbor*

IT IS a beautiful experience
coming into a harbor
after a perilous voyage,
whether it be home
or a foreign port,
whether it be night
or shining morn.

LE BARON COOKE

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Stock Market Prices Resume Forward March With Vigor

Commodity and Money Markets

## Market Activity More Pronounced And Tone Strong

By Forrest Price

An inflation market.

That is, possibility of inflation boosted stock prices.

There may have been other bullish influences.

Anyhow prices went up buoyantly. It was an active market, covering a broad front.

Transfers totaled about 1,750,000 shares.

Here's the inflation part of it. Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said in an address yesterday that low money rates and excessively large bank reserves "constitute a menace to sound security values."

He added that he was not predicting that stock values will become inflated but warned that such inflation might occur.

Outstanding in today's bullish operations were the merchandising stocks.

For instance Gimble Bros. preferred rose nearly 6 points. McCrory Stores preferred advanced more than 5 points.

Others in this group to show good gains were Woolworth, Sears Roebuck, Spiegel-May-Stern, McLellan Stores preferred, Allied Stores and Associated Drygoods.

Gains of 2 to 3 points or more were established by Westinghouse Electric, Johns-Manville, American Can, Budd Manufacturing preferred, Chrysler, Columbian Carbon, du Pont, Gotham Silk Hosiery and Kennecott Copper.

A number of new highs were made.

Corporate bonds generally were slightly higher. The rail issues, particularly Southern Pacific 4½s, made a pretty good showing in a comeback from yesterday's decline. U. S. Governments sagged. The foreign section was steady. Italian 7s, however, sagged a good fraction.

Wheat prices rose sharply in the early trading at Chicago on war talk. In the late market prices eased off substantially. Cotton was reactionary. Copper was firm.

Commodities, particularly wheat, have been moving upward. Grain market specialties are bullish, and their number is increasing.

Reason for this is the fact that domestic requirements exceed production. Quality for a large quantity of wheat is poor. It will be necessary to import Canadian wheat to make up the deficiency.

Estimated imports run up to as much as 50,000,000 bushels. A sizable duty and also a processing tax must be added to the cost of Canadian wheat.

And all this means higher prices for flour and, of course, an increase in bread prices. The ultimate consumer foots the bill.

## Markets at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**New York**

Stocks: Strong; inflation psychology revived.

Bonds: Higher; secondary issues recover.

Curb: Firm; industrials advance briskly.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; sterling sags.

Cotton: Steady; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Quiet; disappointing spot demand.

**Chicago**

Wheat: Higher; increased war tension.

Corn: Irregular; prospective better weather.

Cattle: Steady to 25 higher, top $13.10.

Hogs: 10 to 25 lower, top $11.15.

**Foreign**

London—The final details of weekend settlements occupied most attention in the forenoon on the Stock Exchange today, whereafter renewed investment buying improved gilt-edged securities, oil, industrial and base metal shares. Transatlantic issues were benefited by favorable Wall Street advices, while gold shares moved irregularly. The market closed firm.

Paris—A slight buying tendency was noted on the Bourse today resulting in gains as traders expected nothing startling regarding the Geneva sanctions. Rentes, industrial and international issues were also higher. The market closed steady.

Berlin—Prices were higher at the opening of the Boerse today, light sales being well absorbed. The closing was steadier.

## Dividend Declarations

**Accumulated**

| Company | Rate | Pe- riod | Pay- able | Stock of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pac P & L 1st pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 18 |
| Do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 18 |
| Amer Shipbldg pf | $7 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 19 |
| **Initial** | | | | |
| L Wiles B 5% pf | $1.25 | Q | Jan.1,'36 | Dec. 18 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Amer Shipbldg | 50c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 19 |
| Arch-Dan-Mid pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Bluett Peaby & Co | 25c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| For Bond Assoc Inc | 75c | Q | Oct. '16 | Oct. 9 |
| General Hosiery Co 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 20 |
| Pac Greybound Corp $2.50 conv pf | 87½c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sept. 25 |
| Un Oil of Calif | 25c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 19 |
| Utican Co Cl A | 25c | | Sept. 30 | |
| Do Cl B | 25c | | Sept. 30 | |
| Do 7% | $1.75 | Q | Oct. 15 | |
| Woolw (FW) Co | 60c | Q | Dec. 2 | Nov. 8 |

## Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

**New York**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 10.96 | 10.96 | 10.96 | 10.96 | —.02 |
| December | 10.95 | 10.97 | 10.93 | 10.93 | —.03 |
| January | 10.98 | 10.98 | 10.95 | 10.95 | —.04 |
| March | 11.01 | 11.11 | 11.01 | 11.11 | —.08 |
| May | 11.05 | 11.07 | 11.02 | 11.02 | —.05 |

**New Orleans**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 10.94 | 11.95 | 10.90 | 10.95 | —.02 |
| December | 10.93 | 11.96 | 10.86 | 10.90 | —.02 |
| January | 10.93 | 11.96 | 10.90 | 10.9 | —.03 |
| March | 10.99 | 11.00 | 11.93 | 11.97 | —.01 |
| May | 11.02 | 11.08 | 11.96 | 11.99 | —.03 |

Done at close, steady.

**Liverpool**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. | Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 6.22 | 6.22 | 6.17 | 6.19 | —.05 | |
| December | 6.11 | 6.11 | 6.04 | 6.08 | —.04 | |
| January | 6.12 | 6.12 | 6.04 | 6.08 | —.04 | |
| March | 6.12 | 6.12 | 6.06 | 6.09 | —.04 | |
| May | 6.12 | 6.12 | 6.03 | 6.09 | —.04 | |

Done at close steady.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1935 High | Range Low | Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last Oct.10 | Oct.9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65¼ | 51 | 2f | Acme Steel | 64⅞ | 62⅞ | 64⅞ | 61½ |
| 9⅝ | 4¼ | .. | Adams Express | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | 7⅝ |
| 35½ | 28 | 2 | Adams Millis | 33¼ | 33 | 33 | 32¾ |
| 14⅛ | 8 | .60 | Addressograph | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 14⅛ | 4½ | .. | Advance Rumely | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13⅝ |
| 8⅜ | 6½ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 6¾ |
| 152½ | 104⅜ | 3f | Air Reduction | 147½ | 147⅛ | 147½ | 146 |
| 20⅜ | 15⅛ | .60f | Alaska-Juneau | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 2⅛ | 1 | .. | Allegany Corp (h) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 7½ | 2 | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx (h) | 4⅞ | 4¼ | 4¾ | 4⅝ |
| 30½ | 21 | .. | Allegh pf ww XL (h) | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | .. |
| 173 | 125 | 6e | Allegheny Steel | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | 26¾ |
| 29¾ | 12 | .. | Allied Chem | 168½ | 167½ | 168½ | 168½ |
| 73⅝ | 31½ | .. | Allied Chalmers | 29 | 28½ | 28½ | 28 |
| 733⅛ | 49 | .. | Allied Stores | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 29¾ | 12 | .. | Allied Stores pf | 70½ | 69¾ | 70½ | 68½ |
| 4½ | 2½ | .. | Allis Chalmers | 29 | 28½ | 28½ | 28 |
| 71 | 48½ | 2 | Amal Leather | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 47¾ | 41½ | 3 | Amerada | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | 65 |
| 32½ | 13½ | .. | Am Ag Ch Del | 54 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 65¼ | 43 | 3 | Am Bank Note | 63 | 62 | 63 | 62 |
| 17¾ | 6½ | .. | Am Bank Note pf | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14½ | .. |
| 38½ | 21 | 1 | Am Brake S&F | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | .. |
| 253⅝ | 10 | 4f | Am Can | 141⅜ | 139⅞ | 141⅜ | 139 |
| 57½ | 25½ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21¼ | .. |
| 22 | 8 | .. | Am Car & F pf | 48⅜ | 46 | 48⅜ | 45 |
| 66 | 27 | 3f | Am Chain | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 21¼ | .. |
| 33¼ | 22½ | .. | Am Chicle | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92 |
| 3 | 3⅛ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 9⅛ | 2 | .. | Am Encaustic T (h) | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | 13⅝ |
| 42 | 14 | .. | Am & For Pow | 6⅜ | 5⅞ | 6⅜ | 5⅝ |
| 38¼ | 12 | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 32⅝ | 31⅜ | 32⅛ | 31⅜ |
| 17 | 3⅞ | .. | Am & For Pow | 27 | 26⅝ | 27 | .. |
| 15⅛ | 8¼ | 1 | Am & For Pw 2pf | 12 | 11½ | 12 | .. |
| 6½ | 2¼ | .. | Am Hawaiian | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | .. |
| 41¾ | 17 | .. | Am Hide & L | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅞ | .. |
| 4⅞ | 2¼ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 42½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 37½ | 29½ | 2.40 | Am Ice | 9⅞ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ |
| 9⅝ | 4½ | .. | Am Home Pr | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 25¾ | 9 | .. | Am International | 33 | 33 | 33¾ | 32⅞ |
| 58 | 32 | .. | Am Locomotive | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 20½ | 4¼ | .. | Am Loco pf | 15 | 14½ | 15 | 14 |
| 10⅛ | 4½ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | 53 |
| 28¾ | 13½ | .. | Am Mach & M ct | 10 | 10 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ |
| 121 | 72 | 2b | Am Metal | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9⅞ |
| 30⅛ | 24 | 1½ | Am Metal 6% | 28 | 27¼ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 9½ | 1½ | .. | Am News | 119 | 119 | 119 | 118 |
| 41½ | 8⅜ | .. | Am Power & Lt | 28½ | 28¼ | 28½ | 28 |
| 49⅜ | 10⅛ | .. | Am P&L 5½ pf | 7¼ | 6¾ | 7¼ | 6½ |
| 28¾ | 4½ | .. | Am P&L 6% pf | 32½ | 30⅞ | 32⅜ | 30½ |
| 27⅞ | 10½ | .. | Am Radiator | 37½ | 35⅝ | 37⅜ | 35¼ |
| 93¾ | 66 | .30b | Am Rolling Mill | 16⅜ | 15⅞ | 16⅜ | 16 |
| 14⅜ | 4½ | 5 | Am Safety Razor | 26 | 25⅛ | 26 | 25½ |
| 26¼ | 20 | 2 | Am Seating | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92 |
| 51⅝ | 31⅝ | .. | Am Shipbuilding | 14⅛ | 13⅜ | 14 | 13⅜ |
| 144 | 121 | 7 | Am Smelt & Ref | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22½ | 21⅝ |
| 117¼ | 103 | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | 50⅝ |
| 78 | 63 | 3f | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 142 | 141 | 141 | .. |
| 102¾ | 72½ | 5 | Am Snuff | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 105½ | 74¾ | 5 | Am Tobacco | 71 | 71 | 71 | 70½ |
| 20¼ | 12 | .. | Am Tobacco B | 101¼ | 98⅛ | 97 | 98½ |
| 106 | 88 | 2 | Am Steel Fdries | 15⅜ | 100¼ | 101¼ | 100 |
| 14 | 6 | .. | Am Steel F pf | 99 | 14¾ | 15⅝ | 15¼ |
| 43 | 33½ | 2f | Am Stores | 37¾ | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 70½ | 51 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 36⅜ | 37¾ | 37¾ | .. |
| 145⅜ | 98⅞ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 51¾ | 36 | 36 | 36⅜ |
| 26½ | 9 | .. | Am Typ F pf (h) | 140¼ | 51½ | 51¾ | 51¼ |
| 19¼ | 7½ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 24¾ | 139⅝ | 140 | .. |
| 83 | 48 | 6 | AmWat 1pf | 16¾ | 24 | 24 | .. |
| 10⅜ | 4⅞ | .. | Am Woolen | 83 | 15¾ | 16¾ | 15½ |
| 61½ | 35½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 10 | 83 | 83 | 82⅞ |
| 13⅛ | 8 | .. | Am Writ Pap (h) | 61¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | 9 |
| 28 | 16½ | .. | Anaconda Cop | 22½ | 58 | 61¾ | 58 |
| 17⅜ | 10⅞ | .60 | Anaconda Wire | 27 | 22½ | 22½ | 22⅜ |
| 52 | 36 | 1f | Anchor Cap | 13⅜ | 26½ | 27 | 26⅝ |
| 122¼ | 117 | 7 | Anchor Cap pf | 99 | 12 | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 108 | 97 | 7 | Archer Daniels | 44½ | 98 | 99 | 97¼ |
| 119 | 61½ | 7 | Archer Dan pf | 119 | 44 | 44 | 44½ |
| 70⅜ | 55½ | 6 | Armour Del pf | 104¼ | 119 | 119 | .. |
| 8 | 4 | .. | Armour Ill | 4 | 104 | 104 | 104¼ |
| 98 | 16⅛ | .50 | Armour Ill pr pf | 27⅞ | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | 27⅜ |
| 109 | 68½ | 6½ | Arnold Constable | 73¾ | 60½ | 60½ | 60 |
| 52 | 36 | 1f | Armstrong Cork | 35¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 71½ |
| 100 | 80½ | .98 | Asso Dry Goods | 16¼ | 35 | 35 | 35¾ |
| 80⅝ | 46 | .. | Asso Dry G 1pf | 107 | 14¼ | 16 | 14½ |
| 57⅛ | 35¾ | .. | Asso Dry G 2p | 88 | 107 | 107 | .. |
| 91 | 66⅝ | .2b | Atchison T&SF | 46 | 88 | 88 | .. |
| 37¼ | 19½ | 5 | Atchison pf | 85½ | 45 | 45½ | 44⅞ |
| 77⅛ | 3 | .. | Atl Coast Line | 27 | 84 | 84 | 85¼ |
| 10½ | 6 | .. | Atl Gulf & W I | 8 | 21⅞ | 22 | 21⅝ |
| 28 | 20½ | 1 | Atl Gulf&WI pf | 47½ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 47½ | 32¾ | 2 | Atl Refining | 21⅜ | 22½ | 43 | .. |
| 39¾ | 15 | .. | Atlas Powder | 43 | 42½ | 21⅝ | 21½ |
| 63 | 35½ | 5 | Auburn Auto | 38⅝ | 37⅞ | 38⅜ | 37 |
| 4¼ | 2¾ | .. | Austin Nichols | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | 7⅝ |
| | | | Austin Nichol A | 41 | 41 | 41 | .. |
| | | | Aviation Corp Del | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3¾ | 3⅜ |
| 6⅜ | 1½ | .. | Baldwin Loco (h) | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 26¾ | 7½ | .. | Baldwin Loco pf (h) | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | 19 |
| 18 | 7½ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 14½ | 13¼ | 14 | 13⅜ |
| 23 | 9⅛ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ | .. |
| 110 | 100¾ | 6½ | Bamberger pf | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | .. |
| 71 | 32 | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | .. |
| 51½ | 37½ | 1f | Barker Bros pf | 112 | 112 | 112 | .. |
| 10⅝ | 5⅞ | .60f | Baynk Cig | 72 | 72 | 72 | 70 |
| 19 | 14⅛ | .50b | Barnsdall A | 45 | 45 | 45 | 43¾ |
| 13⅜ | 11⅛ | 1 | Beatrice Cream | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | 9⅜ |
| 23¾ | 15⅛ | 1½ | Belding Hem | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 19⅜ | 15⅛ | .. | Benfinx Aviation | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13 |
| 52½ | 34 | 2 | Beneficial Ind Ln | 22½ | 21⅝ | 22½ | 21½ |
| 41½ | 21⅜ | .. | Best & Co | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | 19⅛ |
| 103¾ | 55¾ | 1¾ | Bethlehem Steel | 52½ | 52 | 52 | 51¾ |
| 27½ | 14¾ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 38½ | 36¾ | 38¾ | 37 |
| 14¼ | 9⅝ | .. | Bigelow Sanford | 103 | 102 | 103 | 102¼ |
| 23⅞ | 16⅜ | .40 | Blaw Knox | 26 | 26 | 26 | 13¾ |
| 16⅜ | 6½ | .. | Bloomingdale | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14½ | 13¾ |
| 59⅞ | 39⅜ | 3 | Boeing Airplane | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | .. |
| 100 | 90 | 4f | Bohn Alum & Br | 16⅜ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | 15¾ |
| 26⅝ | 21 | 1.60 | Bon Ami A | 47¼ | 47 | 47¼ | 46¾ |
| 58 | 28¼ | 2 | Borden | 97½ | 96½ | 96½ | 97⅛ |
| 31½ | ½ | .. | Borg Warner | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | 23 |
| 49⅝ | 24⅞ | .. | Botany A pf (h) | 59 | 58 | 59 | 57¾ |
| 15⅜ | 8½ | .40 | Briggs Mfg | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 45⅜ | 23⅛ | 3 | Biridgeport Brass | 49 | 48½ | 49 | 48¼ |
| 36⅜ | 30⅝ | 2f | Briggs & Strat | 47⅞ | 14½ | 14⅞ | 14½ |
| 46¾ | 36½ | 3 | Bristol Myers | 44 | 43⅞ | 43¾ | (41½ |
| 100 | 90 | 6 | Brooklyn Man T | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | .. |
| 31⅜ | 14 | 2 | Brooklyn M T pf | 43¼ | 43 | 43¼ | 43¾ |
| 25¾ | 9 | 2 | Brooklyn Q pf | 98⅝ | 98½ | 98½ | .. |
| 63¾ | 43 | 5 | Broklyn Un Gas | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | 24 |
| 125¼ | 121½ | 7 | Brown Shoe | 62¼ | 62 | 62¼ | 61⅞ |
| 7 | 3⅜ | .. | Brown Shoe pf | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 8⅛ | 4¼ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 15 | 8½ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| 91½ | 62¾ | 2 | Bucyrus E cv pf | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | 5⅞ |
| ¾ | ⅛ | .. | Bucyrus E pf | 11¾ | 10⅞ | 11⅝ | 10⅜ |
| 7 | 3⅛ | .. | Budd Mfg | 84½ | 84¼ | 84½ | 84¼ |
| 58⅝ | 23 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7 | 6⅞ |
| 9¼ | 2½ | .. | Budd Wheel | 6¾ | 5⅞ | 6⅜ | 5⅞ |
| 23⅞ | 8¼ | .. | Bullard | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | 9⅛ |
| 11 | 3¼ | .. | Bulova Watch | 2⅞ | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 3 | .. | Burns Bros pf (h) | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅜ | 8¾ |
| 20½ | 13¼ | .60 | Burroughs Add | 8⅝ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 22½ | 10 | .. | Bush T Bldgs pf | 19¾ | 18¾ | 19¾ | 18⅜ |
| 2¾ | 1⅛ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15½ |
| 20⅜ | 11⅜ | .. | Byers | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17¼ | 16⅞ |
| | | | Calif Packing | 35¾ | 34¾ | 35½ | 34¾ |
| | | | Callahan Z & L | ¾ | ⅝ | ¾ | ⅝ |
| | | | Calumet & Hecla | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 6⅜ |
| | | | Campbell Wy & C | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | 25⅞ |
| | | | Canada Dry | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| | | | Canada South'n | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| | | | Canadian Pacific | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅛ |
| | | | Cannon Mills | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37¼ |
| | | | Capital Admin | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| | | | Capital Admin pf | 45 | 44½ | 44½ | .. |
| | | | Case Thresh | 84¼ | 82½ | 83¾ | 81⅝ |
| | | | Case Thresh pf | 118½ | 118¼ | 118½ | 118½ |
| | | | Celanese Corp | 27½ | 26⅞ | 27⅜ | 26½ |
| | | | Celotex Co (h) | 5⅞ | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| | | | Celotex Co pf (h) | 36 | 35¾ | 36 | 35¾ |
| | | | Central Aguirre | 26 | 25½ | 26 | 25½ |
| | | | Central RR of NJ | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 |
| | | | Cerro de Pasco | 59¾ | 58½ | 59½ | 58¾ |
| | | | Certain-Teed | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5⅞ |
| | | | Checker Cab Mfg | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| | | | Chesapeake Corp | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42⅞ |
| | | | Ches & Ohio | 44¾ | 44½ | 44¾ | 44⅛ |
| | | | Chi & Gt West (h) | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | .. |
| | | | Chi Mail Order | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| | | | Chi Mil & St P (h) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| | | | Chi Mil & St P pf (h) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| | | | Chi & N'western (h) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2 |
| | | | Chi & N'west pf (h) | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | .. |
| | | | Chi Pneu Tool | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| | | | Chi Pneu Tool pf | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41½ |
| | | | Chi RI & P (h) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| | | | Chi RI&P 7% (h) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| | | | Chickasha Cot O | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25½ | 25⅛ |
| | | | Childs Company | 6 | 5½ | 5⅞ | 5½ |
| | | | Chrysler | 76¾ | 74 | 78⅛ | 73⅛ |
| | | | Cleve Gr Br Co | 38¾ | 36⅛ | 38¾ | 36 |
| | | | City Ice & Fuel | 14⅞ | 12½ | 14½ | 12⅛ |
| | | | City Investing | 80 | 79 | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| | | | City Stores | 36⅛ | 36½ | 36⅞ | 35 |
| | | | Clark Equipment | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | .. |
| | | | Coca Cola | 19¼ | 17½ | 19 | 17½ |
| | | | Colgate-Palm-P | 249 | 249 | 249 | 248 |
| | | | Cole-Palm-P pf | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17¼ | 17 |
| | | | Coca Cola A | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| | | | Collins & Aikman | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| | | | Collins & A pf | 34½ | 33⅜ | 34½ | 32⅞ |
| | | | Colonial Fea Oil | 106¾ | 105½ | 106¾ | 105 |
| | | | Colo F & Ir (h) | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| | | | Colo F&I pf (h) | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | 2¼ |
| | | | Columbia Gas | 14 | 13½ | 14 | 13 |
| | | | Columbia G pf A | 58 | 127⅛ | 131¼ | 123¾ |
| | | | Columbia G pf B | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87½ |
| | | | Columbia Pic vtc | 72½ | 71 | 71½ | 71 |
| | | | Columbian Carb vtc | 66¾ | 65½ | 66¼ | 64 |
| | | | Comm Credit | 87 | 85½ | 87 | 85⅜ |
| | | | Comm Inv Tr | 51¾ | 50⅞ | 51¼ | 50¾ |
| | | | Comm & T 7% pf | 65 | 64½ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| | | | Comm Solvents | 103¾ | 102⅝ | 103¾ | 102½ |
| | | | Conwith & Sou | 18¾ | 17⅞ | 18½ | 18 |
| | | | Conwith A-S 6pf | 60 | 58 | 60 | 60 |
| | | | Consol Cigar | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| | | | Consol Film Ind | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 3⅜ |
| | | | Consol Film I pf | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | 17¼ |
| | | | Consol Gas | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| | | | Consol Gas pf | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅜ | 26¼ |
| | | | Consol Laundries | 99⅛ | 98¾ | 99¼ | 98½ |
| | | | Consol Oil | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | 3½ |
| | | | Consol Oil pf | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | .. |
| | | | Consol Ry Cu pf | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | .. |
| | | | Consol Textile | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| | | | Consol Cig ppf ww | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | ¾ |
| | | | Container A | 14½ | 13⅞ | 14⅜ | 13½ |
| | | | Container B | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | .. |
| | | | Cont Baking A | 7¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 5⅝ |
| | | | Cont Baking B | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | | | Cont Can | 87¾ | 87 | 87¾ | 86⅜ |
| | | | Cont Dia Fibre | 16⅜ | 14⅜ | 16⅜ | 14⅞ |
| | | | Cont Insurance | 39⅝ | 39⅜ | 39⅝ | 39½ |
| | | | Cont Motors | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | 2⅝ |
| | | | Cont Oil | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20¼ | 19⅝ |
| | | | Corn Exchange | 53⅝ | 53¼ | 53⅝ | 53 |
| | | | Corn Products | 61¾ | 61¾ | 62½ | 61⅜ |
| | | | Corn Prod pf | 158 | 158 | 158 | 156 |
| | | | Coty Inc | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ |
| | | | Crane Co ww-last | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13⅜ |
| | | | Crane Co pf | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| | | | Crosley Radio | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| | | | Crown Cork & S | 47¾ | 47½ | 47¾ | 47¼ |
| | | | Crown Cork pf | 53 | 53 | 53½ | .. |
| | | | Crown Zeller vtc | 44 | 44 | 44 | .. |
| | | | Cuban Am Sug | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 4¾ |
| | | | Cuban Am S pf | 25 | 25½ | 26 | 25 |
| | | | Cuba Rr pf | 65 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 65¼ |
| | | | Cudahy Packing | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | 39¾ |

| 1935 High | Range Low | Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last Oct.10 | Oct.9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22⅝ | 15 | .. | Curtis Publishing | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ | 16 |
| 105¼ | 80½ | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 103⅜ | 103 | 103⅜ | 102¼ |
| 3¼ | 2 | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | 3 |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 3⅜ | 3 | 3⅜ | 3 |
| 37 | 16 | .. | Cutler Hammer | 37½ | 35¾ | 37½ | 35¼ |
| | | | —D— | | | | |
| 42½ | 22¾ | .. | Deere & Co | 42½ | 40¼ | 42½ | 40¼ |
| 43⅞ | 23½ | .. | Del & Hudson | 32¾ | 32 | 32½ | 31½ |
| 19⅛ | 11 | .. | Del Lack & W | 14½ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 103⅜ | 65 | 4 | Detroit Edison | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98¾ |
| 50⅝ | 33½ | 2 | Detroit Edison | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | 37 |
| 40⅜ | 26½ | 1½ | Devoe & Ray A | 37⅝ | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¾ |
| 41½ | 34⅜ | 1½ | Diamond Match | 40 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39 |
| 43⅜ | 34⅛ | 2f | Dome Mines | 71¾ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 14⅝ | 6¾ | .. | Dominion Stores | 31⅞ | 30¾ | 31⅜ | 30½ |
| 33 | 17⅛ | 1.60 | Douglas A | 13 | 13 | 13 | .. |
| 13¾ | 6¾ | .75b | Douglas A | 131 | 128½ | 131 | 127¾ |
| 135¼ | 86 | 3.60† | Dresser B | 114 | 114 | 114 | .. |
| 110 | 104 | o | du Pont de Nem | | | | |
| | | | Duquesne Lt pf | | | | |
| | | | —E— | | | | |
| 8 | 3¾ | .. | Eastern Roll Mill | 7 | 5¾ | 7 | 5⅝ |
| 161 | 110½ | 5f | Eastman Kodak | 154⅜ | 154 | 154⅜ | 153¾ |
| 164 | 141 | 8 | Eastman Kod pf | 160½ | 159 | 159 | .. |
| 2⅜ | 1⅝ | .30b | Eaton Mfg | 29¼ | 27¾ | 29¼ | 27½ |
| 32½ | 19 | .30b | Edison Schild | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6¾ |
| 113½ | 107 | 7 | Elec Auto-Lite | 32⅜ | 31⅝ | 32⅜ | 31 |
| 128 | 37 | .. | Elec Boat | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 8⅜ | 5⅜ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 10½ | 9⅝ | 10½ | 9⅝ |
| 7½ | 2½ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 8 | 5⅞ | 8 | 8 |
| 28 | 2½ | .. | El Pwr&L 6% pf | 32 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| 32 | 3 | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 23 | 22 | 22½ | .. |
| 49½ | 39 | 2.25 | Elec Sto Battery | 25¼ | 24½ | 25⅛ | .. |
| 15 | 3¾ | .. | Elk Horn Coal pf (h) | 46 | 45½ | 46 | 45 |
| 132 | 125¾ | 7 | Endicott John pf | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 12⅝ | 7½ | 1½ | Engineers Pub S | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| 42 | 14 | .. | Engineers P S 5pf | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6¾ |
| 45 | 14½ | .. | Engineers PS 6pf | 42 | 41 | 41½ | 41 |
| 17 | 7½ | .. | Engineers PS ww | 47 | 47 | 47 | 45 |
| 17⅞ | 8½ | .. | Erie RR | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 13 | 6¾ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | 9½ |
| 14 | 6¼ | .. | Erie RR 2pf | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | 13 |
| 14⅝ | 10½ | .80 | Eureka Vacum | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 23⅛ | 15 | 1 | Evans Products | 13 | 12K | 12¾ | 13 |
| 5 | 2 | .. | Exchange Buffet | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅞ | 18½ |
| | | | —F— | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 2¼ | ⅝ | .. | Fairbanks Co | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 26½ | 17 | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | 22½ |
| 120 | 71½ | 3½f | Fairbanks M pf | 119 | 119 | 119 | 118¼ |
| 19¾ | 9⅝ | .. | Fed Lt & Trac | 16 | 16 | 16½ | 16¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅜ | .10b | Fed Motor Tr | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 25 | 16⅛ | .60f | Fed Water Serv | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ |
| 41½ | 28½ | 1.20f | Fedl Dept Sto | 23½ | 22¾ | 23½ | 22½ |
| 18⅛ | 13⅝ | .40 | Fidelity Phe Fn | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 84½ | 6 | .. | Firestn T&R pf A | 14 | 15¼ | 14¾ | 14½ |
| 58⅞ | 45 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 94 | 93 | 94 | .. |
| 6⅝ | 2¼ | .. | Follansbee B h | 47 | 46½ | 47 | 46 |
| 61¾ | 19¼ | 1.10b | Food Mach | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 18 | 9⅛ | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 18⅝ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60½ |
| 34½ | 19¼ | 1.10b | Fourth Nat Inv | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18 | 17¾ |
| 60 | 28½ | 3½f | Franklin Sim pf | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 121 | 17¼ | 1 | Freeport Texas | 60 | 59½ | 60 | 57 |
| 12 | 11½ | 6 | Freeport Tex pf | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| | 4¾ | .. | Fuller 2pf | 120 | 120 | 120 | .. |
| | | | —G— | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | 8¾ |
| 10¾ | 7 | .. | Gamewell | 14½ | 9¼ | .15 | Ohio Oil |
| 104 | 5½ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 21⅝ | 16½ | .. | Oliver Farm n |
| 44 | 32½ | 1¾ | Gen Am Trans | 12⅜ | 3½ | .. | Omnibus |
| 20⅝ | 11¾ | .. | Gen Asphalt | 12½ | 4¾ | .. | Oppenheim Col |
| 22 | 11⅛ | .60 | Gen Baking | 11⅝ | 11

Business and Industry

# SEC Ready to Co-operate in Reducing Costs of Financing

Commerce and Finance

## Lancashire Shows Growing Demand For Indian Cotton

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Indian cotton is gradually gaining the confidence of Lancashire, according to a summarized report of the first Indian tour made by Mr. H. C. Short, the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's commissioner, issued here.

Appointed in September of last year to act as liaison officer between the Lancashire cotton trade and raw cotton interests in India, Mr. Short left England on his first tour at the end of October, to visit the cotton-growing areas and, following discussions with government officials, cotton growers, merchants, and other interested parties, he returned home at the end of May.

"It is very important," he says in his report, "that spinners should have regular supplies of even running qualities, and this will undoubtedly have a distinct bearing on the future of Indian cotton in Lancashire."

**Growing Area Larger**

He points out that since the opening of the Lloyd Barrage, at Sukkur, in Sind, the cotton growing area had greatly increased and would increase still more. This irrigation scheme had opened up a very large area of land suitable for growing the stapled cotton which Lancashire could consume. The total crop for the season 1934-35 was estimated at 6,000,000 bales. Owing to crop failures and frost, the estimates now varied between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 bales. There was an actual shortage of Indian stapled cotton this season, and outside growths were being imported into India.

"Another important matter," continues the report, "is the problem of the mixing of varieties and the effect of this practice on Lancashire's purchases. Complains are frequently heard in Lancashire that when buying cotton on type, supplies are not even running, different lots bought on the same type containing varying percentages of mixture. This difficulty has been partially solved by buyers in India. They require a clause inserted in their contract either guaranteeing the cloth to be pure, with the exception of the usual field mixture, or stating that it does not contain above a certain percentage of mixture. This method gives the buyer a reasonable amount of protection, although in all cases it may not be dependable."

**Friendly to Britain**

The general feeling in India among the mercantile community toward the United Kingdom, according to Mr. Short, is friendly. They recognize that good will will play a big part in the future relations between the two countries and the value of reciprocity in trading is appreciated. At the same time, he was surprised to find how many people in India fail to realize the immense contributions to Indian prosperity and progress derived from her exports to the United Kingdom, aided in many instances by the Ottawa preferences.

"The value to India of having an organized effort in Lancashire to increase the consumption of Indian cotton," Mr. Short points out, "cannot be overestimated. It is the exception rather than the rule for suppliers of a commodity to be assisted by such energetic and authoritative efforts. Thus, under the United Kingdom-India Economic Agreement, Indian cotton is enjoying a marked and practical preference which will undoubtedly prove of immense benefit to India as time passes."

According to the report, steps are being taken in India to increase the production of stapled cotton in order to meet the needs of local mills as well as of Lancashire, and the Indian Central Cotton Committee is doing everything possible to facilitate this development.

## Lamb Prices Rise Buoyantly Today In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Lamb prices at the Chicago livestock market today were at a six-year peak for October at $10.25.

Quotations for choice ewe and wether stock jumped 50 cents yesterday, and the bulk of the final sales showed an advance of $1.25 for the week. Competition among the packing houses for volume was given as the reason for the rise.

Cattle prices also spurted to a top of $13.25, or within 10 cents of the highest mark since June.

Hogs continued lower, despite the smallest September slaughter since September, 1917. Only 1,452,926 hogs were slaughtered last month by packers, compared with 2,600,937 a year ago.

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LOS ANGELES

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## Gradual Rail Recovery Seen Throughout U. S. in Survey

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—The nation's railroads are puffing along quite a bit faster in the climb up the stiff grade to recovery. At least they're busier. Charts, statistics, and the word of the railroad men themselves prove it.

And despite highway, air, and waterway competition, activity along the thousands of miles of shiny steel ribbons which criss-cross the country still is considered a pretty good barometer of business conditions generally.

Although there is a much better feeling among railroad executives over prospects for financial recovery, it must be realized that to get at the amount of business being done by the roads, which shows fairly accurately the amount of business being done by the nation, it is necessary to avoid looking always at just the railroad company balance sheets.

**Carloading Increase**

Figures on freight business, or carloadings, show what Railway Age in a recent editorial termed an impressive indication of "the beginning or renewal of improvement in business, especially of increased production in the durable goods industries."

Recent carloading figures show the volume to be the greatest in four years, with the improvement consistently contra seasonal.

Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific System, tells The Christian Science Monitor that his road is hauling 25 to 80 per cent more passengers and a considerably higher freight tonnage than a year ago.

F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Lines, notes an increase in both freight and passenger business over the low point for that road in 1932, and says "We expect an increase in our business in the next few months."

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System reports a steady climb in carloadings of commodities that would be directly influenced by changes in general business conditions, from the low point in 1933.

Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central System, and W. P. Kenney, president of the Great Northern Railway, all say their roads have shown steady gains since 1932.

Some roads, or some sections of some roads, report unfavorable conditions, but the general picture is unquestionably brighter.

A study of the situation cannot fail, however, to uncover some pessimism. It must be remembered that the present level, though above that of the low point, is still far below the 1929 peak, that the progress so far toward that point might be considered only a step.

Though the general improvement, especially in freight movement, is attributable to greater industrial activity, better passenger business is traced to physical improvements, such as greater speed and comfort, to a lowering of rates, and to newspaper advertising.

The Monitor's survey of opinion among railroad executives elicted some significant expressions of their attitudes in such matters as the New Deal, government ownership, and highway, water, and air competition.

This matter of what the railroads have long termed unrestricted and unfair competition by buses and trucks, boats, and airplanes, is still considered a major factor in influencing railroad business. Some even appeared to brush more or less lightly over the matter of a general business improvement in their anxiety to point out that this outside competition, though now promising to assume a more legitimate status under recently passed laws designed to regulate motor carriers, is one of the largest stumbling blocks to railroad recovery.

**Government Operation**

J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, went so far as to warn that "If it is not overcome, it will lead to the necessity of government operation of railroads."

"The sum total of diversion of traffic to these agencies," he wrote, "most of which is not due to any actual superiority as compared with rails, but to the fact that the user pays only a small part of the cost of the service he uses, is one of the serious obstacles to railroad recovery, and for that matter to economic recovery in general."

Rail executives' attitude toward New Deal policies differ. C. D. Morris, assistant to the chairman of the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations, says that "there is some promise that better things are in store for the American railroads, since there are indications that the Government is beginning to appreciate the necessity for modifying its treatment of them."

**New Deal No Help**

Declares Mr. Sargent of the North Western: "The New Deal has tried to helo railroads and has been very sympathetic. Up to date, however, no tangible results are apparent."

But, offers J. B. Hill, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company: "While some of the activities of the New Deal have of course stimulated business in some lines, I believe most of the improvement in the past two years has been in spite of the policies of the present Administration rather than because of them."

Mr. Pelley echoes the opinions of others approached by the Monitor on the subject in pointing out that "physically and from an operating standpoint, railroads are in good condition, surprisingly good after six years of depression."

## Landis Would Aid Capital Flow; Gay Fears Inflation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—A detailed and considerate official reply to the extensive criticisms of the mechanism of federal security regulation was given yesterday by James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in one of his first public statements since appointment on Sept. 23 to replace Joseph P. Kennedy as head of the commission. Mr. Landis spoke at the opening session of a two-day conference of the American Management Association in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here.

At the dinner meeting of the session last night, attended by scores of leading bankers, corporation officials and members of the bar, Mr. Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, warned of the danger of runaway stock prices, due to inflationary developments outside the stock market.

Mr. Landis' remarks were an indirect answer to continuous protests and expressions of dissatisfaction in Wall Street over the machinery set up to administer the Securities Act of 1933, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Investment bankers and stock brokers profess complete sympathy with the purpose of these two laws but have been continuously asserting since their enactment that they contain unnecessary and exceedingly troublesome features.

**Improving Registration Forms**

Discussing the expense of registration, of which investment bankers complain, Mr. Landis stated that "these expenses have continuously shown a decrease. An analysis of the reasons for this decline will throw light on the possibilities for further reduction.

"First in my judgment, has been the improvement in our registration forms. The development both of precision in our requirements and of methods of eliminating irrelevant but costly data, has already been marked.

"Second seems to be the increasing familiarity of issuing corporation lawyers and accounts with the process of registration Thirdly, the amendments to the Securities Act which were adopted in 1934 have eliminated in part the insurance premium charged by experts assisting in the preparation of a registration statement."

Mr. Landis stated that the commission is preparing further to decrease the requirements for irrelevant data "by the development of forms appropriate to the class of enterprise seeking registration. The extractive industries, for example, deserve a different treatment from the ordinary industrials. Then too the form should vary with the type of transaction in which the security is to be offered."

**Need of Thorough Prospectus**

Mr. Landis invited those who believe that the registration statements result merely in the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars on documents which then accumulate dust on government shelves to "spend a morning in our shop. We supply the great statistical services, investment banking houses and investment counsel, banks and insurance companies, great corporations seeking investment for their surplus funds, and very frequently an individual investor."

Discussing accusations that the prospectuses now legally required are uselessly long and bulky, Mr. Landis indicated that the present prospectus, while giving more information than is wanted by the average small investor, is welcomed by professional appraisers of securities. "To the true expert in investment," he said, "facts are all important and the facts that he demands are voluminous. For him even the lengthy prospectus is occasionally inadequate and nothing less than the registration statement satisfies him.

"That class of person," continued Mr. Landis, "who in large measure dictates the actions of others, must be adequately served. He represents the dealer or member of the selling group pondering a commitment, the expert buyer for the large bank or the insurance company, the trustee skilled in his responsibilities, the investment adviser conscientiously weighing the nature of the counsel that he intends to give his client. These men make no outcry against the prospectus, and their needs must be met, for they represent the backbone of intelligent national investment."

**Condensed Prospectuses**

Turning from the experts' desire for completeness in the information obtained to the lay investor's need for clarity and simplicity in the offering prospectus, Mr. Landis referred approvingly to some prospectuses which "have carried a brief summary of what the underwriter deems to be the salient facts upon the front page in the hope that even the laziest investor will read at least one page." He then implied that the commission may make rules to "provide for a type of brief prospectus for the average customer who, at the same time, if he so chose, could demand the fuller expert type of prospectus."

Mr. Landis expressed surprise that investment bankers have not yet taken advantage of the commission's recent regulation permitting the use of "newspaper prospectuses," permitting advertisements comparable in scope to the better advertisements in use before the act. He attributed this failure to "vague fear of liability," which he termed "beyond our legal understanding," pointing out that in these cases omissions of material facts are legally possible. "The very regulation of the commission by force of Section 19 protects any person from liability who acts pursuant to its direction."

**Possibility of Inflation**

Discussing the much-criticised 20-day waiting period between registration and offering of new securities, Mr. Landis stated that in some cases offerings come to the commission for registration loaded with conditions such as outstanding options, and sales to be effected against market quotations, which he said were "perfectly adapted for traditional manipulative tactics."

Mr. Gay, while not predicting that stock prices would become inflated, stated that "the stock market provides an inviting field where this might occur, largely because of the ready marketability which under normal conditions is such a benefit to business. Here we can have inflation in an insidiously pleasant form, under the guise of visible "day-by-day profits."

"Given a sufficient degree of confidence," Mr. Gay said, "or perhaps of desperation, or even of reckless boredom over the prolonged idleness of money, and a situation could develop which would threaten the gravest consequences through an upward flight of security prices." However, he added that "the position today is entirely sound, from the standpoint of credit directly employed in the security markets."

Friendly to Financing

© Underwood

**James M. Landis**

Chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission.

## Branch Banking Expands Rapidly On Pacific Coast

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10 — Branch banking continued to expand throughout the Twelfth Federal Reserve District during 1934 in accordance with a recovery trend first noticed in 1933 as one of the most important banking developments in this seven-state area.

According to the Twentieth Annual Report of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, there are now 62 district banks operating 923 branch offices, compared with 53 banks operating 881 branches at the end of 1933.

**Formation Legalized**

Formation of branch banks was legalized in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington during 1933, and with the exception of Nevada, all these states immediately established branch banking networks. By the end of 1933 there were 14 new systems with 82 offices, and by Dec. 31, 1934, eight additional branch bank systems had opened, including Nevada's first pair.

California boasts 280 licensed banks with 40 branch systems operating 549 offices. While this constitutes a decrease of six licensed banks operating in 1933, there is an increase of three branch systems. Washington, nearest contender, operates eight branch banks with 31 offices.

Of the total branch bank resources of $3,625,559,000 on Dec. 31, 1934, $3,133,607,000 was credited to the California systems. District banks not operating branches, including several national, state member, and nonmember institutions, total $1,116,724,000 in resources.

**Record Number of Branches**

"More national banks were operating branches at the year end" of 1934, according to the report, "than at any previous time, and the proportion of branch offices operated by national banks was larger than it had been on any earlier date. The decrease during the year in the number of branches operated by national banks resulted largely from the transfer of a group of branches from nonmember state bank to a national branch system, but there was also some opening of offices in new locations."

Mergers are said to have been favored by a ruling of the State Superintendent of Banking, in 1921, which outlined a policy whereby branches could not be established in any community without consolidation or merger with existing institutions if public convenience would not be served by the addition of a bank. The authority of the State in this respect, to prevent "unfair" competition with unit banks, was established by the California Supreme Court in 1926.

Promoted

**John J. Kelleher**

Vice President, In Charge of Transportation and Domestic Divisions of the United Fruit Company

## Kelleher Elected To a Higher Post By United Fruit

The board of directors of the United Fruit Company elected John J. Kelleher vice-president, in charge of transportation and domestic divisions, at a meeeting held in Boston. Mr. Kelleher has been in charge of the company's affairs in New York City for the last three years.

Mr. Kelleher joined the United Fruit Company in New Orleans in 1906. He was made freight traffic manager in New York City in 1917, resigned in 1920 and about a year later joined the forces of the Cuyamel Fruit Company and was made chief of traffic and marine activities in that organization.

After the United Fruit Company absorbed the Cuyamel, Mr. Kelleher was continued as assistant freight manager in New Orleans. In 1932, when Samuel Zemurray became managing director of the United Fruit Company, Mr. Kelleher was returned to New York City, and for the past three years administered the traffic and maritime activities of the company at their offices at Pier 3, North River.

At the same meeting in Boston, H. H. Robson, who joined the fruit company in 1921 as port engineer and has been successively superintendent, engineer and manager of the marine department, was made assistant vice-president in charge of transportation.

## Italy's Import Excess in Eight Months $60,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Commerce Department experts estimate that Italy ended the first eight months of the year with an unfavorable world trade balance of $60,000,000—"to be paid for in all probability in gold by Italy."

During this period Italy received $50,000,000 from tourist expenditures, $25,000,000 from immigrant remittances and $25,000,000 from shipping revenues.

**Unfavorable Balance**

But this $100,000,000 total was reduced to $80,000,000 by $20,000,000 in payments on foreign loans interest. The trade balance was reported unfavorable by $141,391,666 to leave a net unfavorable balance of $60,000,000. The experts did not estimate among what countries this sum would be divided.

The commerce analysis also cited data to show that Germany was Italy's major customer during the first half of the year. Italy bought $53,328,000 of goods from Germany, and sold her $34,009,000 worth. Italian imports from the United States were $33,735,000, against exports of $13,565,000.

**Dollar Line Affected**

"With regard to the effect upon American shipping as the result of the President's proclamation," the report said, "the Shipping Board bureau advises that the only American steamship line affected so far is the Dollar Steamship Line, which has canceled calls at Italian ports in its round-the-world service, but will continue to call at Marseilles, France, and it is not anticipated that any serious loss of revenue will be experienced."

The small extent of American trade with Ethiopia was shown in other figures. United States exports to Ethiopia in all of 1934 were only $19,000, and for the first half of this year only $2365. Imports from Ethiopia were $522,000 in 1934 and $333,000 in the first half of this year.


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## The World's Business

### Economic Sanctions—II

THE second theory which I hazarded, might explain Mussolini's nonbelligerent reaction to the threat of economic sanctions was the possibility of bootlegging trade.

The danger, doubtless, is real enough. Since this sentence was written, Romolo Angelono, Italian commercial attaché in Washington, has broadly hinted at it. Of course it is a hope with him, not a danger. "The importance of the Italian market in the economic life of many neighboring and distant countries is bound to limit the extension of any drastic economic measure against her," he says. Certainly France is not the only laggard at Geneva. There are several other countries which are on the horns of a dilemma equally embarrassing. Theirs is not a political dilemma, like France's. It is economic. It is an anxiety to cater to their own political security by banding against an aggressor and at the same time not to injure their own economic systems too much. In eastern Europe the economic situation is still wabbly. The loss of trade with Italy, especially now that Italy is doing the unprecedented thing of putting the emphasis on buying instead of selling, would be serious. A yawning market is opening up for Polish coal, for Yugoslav pigs. All along the Danube the prospect of sanctions is disturbing the Danubian nations. From the financial dispatches in the New York Times on Monday, I extract two ffom Belgrade and Vienna: "Economic sanctions against Italy," Belgrade wires, "would greatly damage Yugoslavia's economic life, because Italy is Yugoslavia's most important export market," "League economic sanctions," says Vienna, "would affect extremely unfavorably the economic life of Austria and Hungary, since most of the exports of these two countries go to Italy." Bootlegging, even if formal agreement is reached among all League members, is a distinct risk that must be giving Geneva much food for thought.

However, except for Poland, with its coal, these Eastern European countries are not numbered among Italy's best customers. Consequently "bootlegging" by and with them would not necessarily negate sanctions. *Italy's chief customers are Germany, the United States and Great Britain.* And here is the major problem. Both Germany and the United States head the list of Italy's suppliers. And they happen to be the chief neutrals. America will not allow munitions to be exported to Italy any longer. But neither America nor Germany intends to ban trade in other materials which are just as war-useful to Italy as munitions. No wonder that British manufacturers are not enamoured with the prospect of a Geneva verdict to apply economic sanctions. They might end up by losing their trade without accomplishing anything.

In this discussion I have taken it for granted that economic sanctions would amount to an all-in boycott. It is difficult—remembering what "sanctions" mean—to imagine *gentle* sanctions. But, since I started to write this article, on the heels of the Geneva verdict to apply sanctions, I find that a real boycott is by no means certain. The French in Geneva talk of combining "the maximum of effectiveness with the minimum of provocation." If the subject were not so vastly serious, one might see some humor in the slogan. It sounds as if the main preoccupation were to reduce the force in force. But the object is apparently to bring Italy back to the European fold. Hence, even Britain, acting on the excellent precept by Edmund Burke that you cannot indict a whole nation, persuaded the League to condemn the Italian Government, not Italy. Caution is necessary lest all-in economic sanctions combine with Italian irresponsibility to set all Europe ablaze.

So sanctions will no doubt begin by shadow-boxing. A ban on credits to Italy is taken for granted: This won't mean anything. It would merely formalize an existing fact in financial markets—strengthened in America by the Johnson Act forbidding loans to war debt defaulters. Nobody is going either to lend Italy money or sell goods on long-term credits when Italy's economic situation is regarded as precarious. Munitions of course will be withheld. But Italy, as a result of abnormal purchases in recent months, is stocked up with enough to last her some time. Then *the sanctionists might boycott Italy in respect of both its key imports and those of its exports which afford Italy means of payment for subsidiary imports.* The all-in economic boycott may come as the final weapon after these other coercive measures have been tried.

The measures marked in italics would usher the world into sanctions proper. The ban on purchases of Italian exports would be easier than the ban on sales to Italy of key commodities. This is a realistic world even in respect of the attempt to put into effect an ideal procedure. Hard-pressed nations, as I have explained, will be found far more willing to refuse to buy than to refuse to sell.

H. B. E.

(To Be Concluded)

*Since this was written Austria and Hungary have withdrawn from the Geneva discussions on sanctions.


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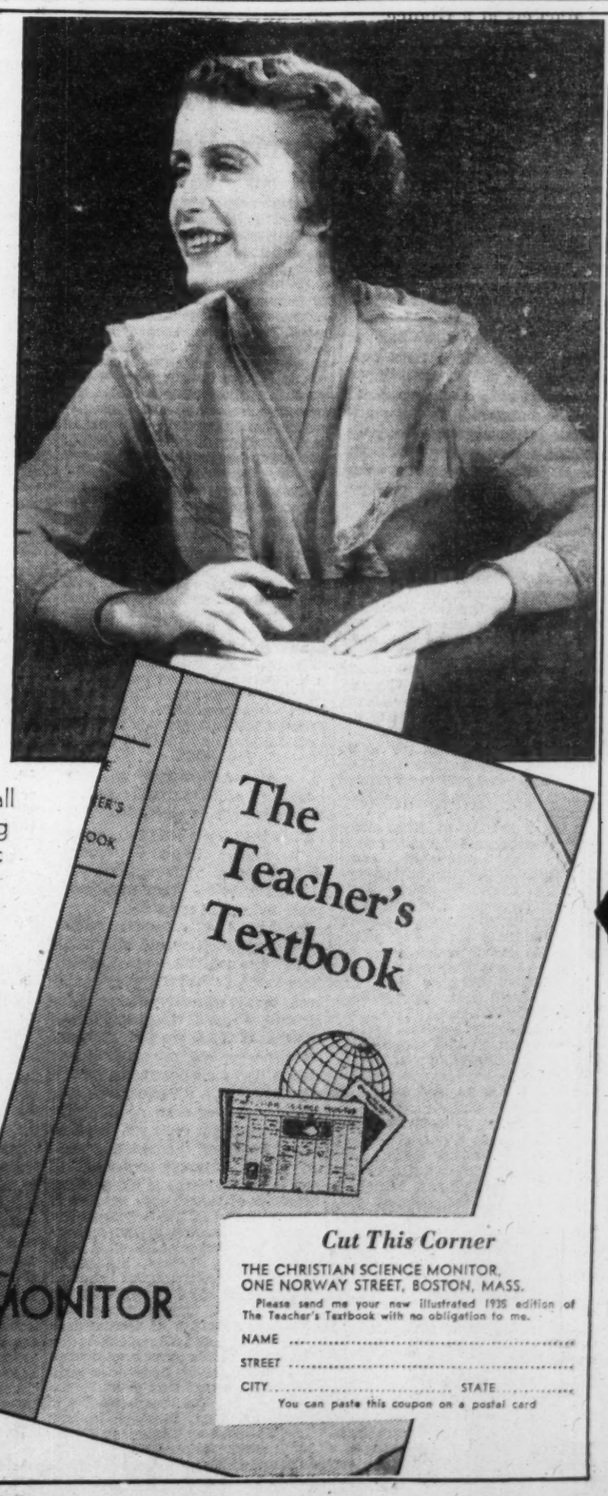


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# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

the League in its chosen course. Britain is already planning to bring stern diplomatic pressure on those countries to relent. Switzerland, though apprehensive of its trade and neutrality, will not obstruct the sanctions. Albania may offer reservations but cannot seriously impede.

The co-ordinating committee is expected to include representatives of all members except the two belligerents and Germany, whose withdrawal from the League becomes effective Oct. 21. Executive subcommittees will doubtless be named.

Upon this committee will devolve the crucial task of ironing out the many obstacles. Nations known to be very hesitant about sanctions, agreed in principle at the Assembly session—but will obstruct in the sessions of this new "League general staff."

### The War:

**Northern Front** — The holy Ethiopian city of Aksum has been captured by the Italian forces. Every effort was made to leave the historic ruins and religious buildings unharmed, since Italy wishes to conciliate the Ethiopian religious orders. It is presumed that movable relics were carried back into hiding by the retreating Ethiopian warriors and monks.

Aksum is on the Italian right wing. The left wing meanwhile has resumed its march on the direct route into the interior of Ethiopia heading toward Hauzien—a strategic caravan center further in from Adigrat, and probably the next objective. Somewhere ahead in the mountains the Ethiopian forces were concealed, but a decisive encounter is not yet in sight. The area where a strong Ethiopian stand is expected is quite a bit further back.

Reports of casualties continue to be confused in the extreme, but it appears probable that nothing more than outposts have yet been engaged.

**Southern Front** — Italian bombing raids on Gorahei were reported, as the army pushes toward Gerlogubi—not far inland from the Italian Somaliland border. The advance on the south has not penetrated far.

*50 Nations Approve Sanctions: Page 1*

## Memel—Election Continues German Lead

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MEMEL—Virtually complete election results gave the German parties 1,551,465 votes to the Lithuanian ticket's 369,407. All the bitterness and recrimination between Germany and Lithuania leading up to the vote, has come to this: that the existing German domination in the Memel Legislature was not altered by so much as a single seat. Germans will hold 24 seats, and Lithuanians 5.

Lithuania, disappointed, at once claimed vindication in respect to German charges of election fraud. Germany countered by announcing that the very size of the overwhelming German vote was a yardstick of Lithuanian oppression.

Both sides, however, gave credit to the three international guarantors of the Memel statute—Britain, France and Italy—for supervising the election.

The Legislature is to be summoned in 15 days, as the statute requires, and Germany demands the appointment of a German directorate as evidence of Lithuanian good faith. Presumably this hot-box in northern Europe will then be allowed to cool down toward normalcy.

*Memel Election Results: Page 1*

## Clipper—Leaves Honolulu for Midway

HONOLULU (AP)—The Pan American Airways Clipper soared away for Midway Island, 1323 miles northwestward, at 6 a. m. (11:30 a. m. E. S. T.) today.

The Clipper carried four passengers and a miscellaneous cargo on this latest test flight. Leaving Midway, it is scheduled to fly 1191 miles to Wake Island, and then 1525 miles on to Guam.

## Milk—Chicago Strikers Unpersuaded by Mayor

CHICAGO (AP)—Attempts of Mayor Kelly to bring about a truce in the Chicago milk strike, still perilously near to open guerrilla warfare, ended in failure after midnight.

After the rejection Tuesday by the striking dairymen of Governor Horner's 30-day truce proposal to permit an impartial survey, Mayor Kelly and Health Commissioner Bundesen conferred with a committee of 15 representing the strikers.

After the meeting, the Mayor said the problems involved in the controversy were too complicated to be settled at one conference. He expressed the hope that some solution might be reached soon.

Meanwhile, the city's milk supply remained threatened by the presence of highway pickets, despite the orders of Governor Horner that the milk lanes must be kept open.

## Reich's Aim to Absorb Memel Always Part of Party Program

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Oct. 10—The provisional Memel election results, indicating that Germans there have secured more than 81 per cent of the votes and should therefore hold 24 of the 29 mandates in the new Memel Landtag, are pointed to here as evidence to the world of the German character of that area, despite "unheard-of terror and oppression."

In the satisfaction at the overwhelming German victory, the press refrained from any fresh outbursts against Lithuania, attention being concentrated on possible developments in Memel.

**Promises Recalled**

Lithuania, it is declared, should now show whether its promises to the signatory powers of the Memel Statute are genuine, by observing that statute for the future. One of the first steps, it was said, should be the summoning of the new Landtag within 15 days after the election as laid down in the statute and the appointment of a German directorate enjoying the confidence of the Landtag and therefore of the majority of Memel inhabitants.

There can, it is asserted, be no justification for delay, since the Germans alone can supply two thirds of the members necessary for a quorum, according to the statute.

In joy at the victory, some praise is even meted out by newspapers here for the eleventh-hour energetic action of the signatory powers, especially England, which, it is affirmed, prevented wholesale election falsification. The world press is also commended for calling attention to the Memel "scandal."

**Closely Followed**

The Memel elections were nowhere followed more closely than in the Third Reich. The National Socialists have had an observant eye upon that 700-year-old German city for months past.

Memel has temporarily replaced Danzig and Austria as the point of attraction of National Socialist foreign policy. This is understandable. To agitate about either of the last two-mentioned might weaken this state's good understanding with Poland, on the one hand, and with Italy, on the other, even if such action did not bring serious international complications in its train. But in the case of Memel, only Soviet Russia, with which the Third Reich is already on very bad terms, and the small Baltic Entente are directly concerned, though Poland could hardly be enthusiastic at the thought of further German expansion in East Europe.

**German Argument**

The National Socialist case against Lithuania in Memel is that these "people of German race are being treated worse than criminals in a normal state" simply "because they are German." In these terms Chancellor Adolf Hitler summed up the situation in his last appeal to the signatory powers of the Memel statute (1923) to guarantee the autonomy of the Germans there and to see that the present elections are fairly conducted. The German press for months past has regularly reported from Memel the actions taken by Lithuania to deprive the Germans of any effective political control within the statutory area ending with the withdrawal of Lithuanian citizenship (and therefore of electoral rights) from many leading Memel Germans including four candidates for the Landtag at the present elections. The Memel Germans are evidently experiencing the type of treatment meted out to "Marxists, Liberals and Democrats" in the 1933 elections here in Germany.

Since the press of the Third Reich is government-controlled nothing at all has been published regarding the fact that formerly Germans and Lithuanians lived together quite peaceably in Memel and that, in the opinion of many independent observers, the present strife is largely traceable to the attempt of the small National Socialist minority to transform cultural into political connection with the Reich.

**Aim of German Union**

Such a policy naturally finds a warm response in the National Socialists here since both the emphasis upon blood ties and the conception of expansion toward the east through "peaceful penetration" have many influential supporters.

Point No. 1 of the "unchangeable" party program, it should be remembered, demands "the union of all Germans in a Great Germany on the basis of the self-determining right of nations" and in the Memel Territory—since there are 69.4 per cent Germans to 26.5 per cent Lithuanians (the remainder being an admixture of Jews, Russians, Latvians, etc.)—there would be no difficulty in achieving such a victory, provided the provisions of the post-war treaties could be removed or ignored. If any further evidence of the German character of Memel were required it is to be found in the Report of the Special Commission of the Ambassadors' Conference of March 6, 1923, which states: "Memel, the oldest city of East Prussia, never belonged to Lithuania. The city is occupied almost entirely by Germans." But this preponderance of Germans in the town and of Lithuanians in the hinterground has never been denied. The fundamental issue is clearly that of future political policy in the Baltic states. The Memel conflict is really only an incident in the struggle between Teuton and Slav, particularly between German and Russian, which seems inevitable one day if the present state of tension between these two empires and their common desire for a dominant control over the Baltic states continues.

**Not the End**

The present election will not end the struggle for German autonomy in Memel, it is declared here. Herr Hitler, in his pronouncement at the special Reichstag assembled at Nuremberg on Sept. 15, appealed to the League of Nations that it should "make the autonomy of the Memel territory a reality before events take a form which will one day be regretted on all sides."

Much speculation has naturally been rife regarding the form which events as suggested in this speech may take. The idea of any armed intervention by Germany may be immediately ruled out. The only serious possibility which certain generally well-informed quarters consider is that of a "putsch," which the "Memel Germans, at the end of their patience, might attempt in defense of their inborn rights as Germans." It was through such a putsch that Lithuania obtained control over Memel, at the time when the French entered the Ruhr in 1923, and what a putsch could secure against the Memel Germans at a time of European unrest, it might also secure for them again should international events distract the attention of the signatory powers to other and greater issues. And "privileged aggression" can hardly be condemned on the one side more than on the other!

Whether events will lead immediately to that which will be "one day regretted on all sides" and just what that is, time alone can indicate!

## Germans Retain Memel Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

course through Lithuania and Poland. Memel itself is a considerable timber port, ice-free all the year round. Its total population is estimated at about 45,000 and that of the Lithuanian agricultural hinterland at 100,000. These Lithuanian peasants, according to a German authority, speak Lithuanian at home and German in Memel's market places. Hitherto the German parties have always had a majority in the Memel Diet.

**Geographic Decision**

As the broad Niemen is the natural boundary between East Prussia and Lithuania, the Peace Conference decided to hand the Memel strip to the new State of Lithuania which itself had been carved out of the old Russian Empire.

Without Memel, Lithuania is cut off from all access to the sea through its own territory.

As the new State of Lithuania had not been completely established when the peace was signed, the allied and associated powers decided to hold Memel in trust for a while. Then, suddenly, Lithuania lost its capital Vilna to the Poles and began to fear it might be deprived of Memel too, as there was a proposal to make it a free city like Danzig. Indeed, the Poles clearly hoped to get control of the port as an alternative outlet to the sea, as they were dissatisfied with the arrangements at Danzig. So, early in 1923 the Lithuanians decided to imitate the Poles at Vilna and seized Memel.

Faced with a "fait accompli" the Conference of Ambassadors failed to come to terms with the Lithuanians and was finally compelled to refer the whole embroglio to the League of Nations. The League sent the present American Ambassador-at-Large, Norman H. Davis, to Memel, at the head of a small expert commission which quickly framed an international convention placing the autonomy of the territory under the joint guarantee of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

**Quiet Progress**

There followed for Memel some quiet years of steady development until last year when the German National Socialists and the Poles agreed to put the Danzig and Corridor question into cold storage for 10 years. Memel's troubles seem to date from that moment. At any rate, Lithuanians claim that since the advent of National Socialism, Germany has continually fomented treason in the little territory, while the Reich accuses the Lithuanians of breaking the Davis convention. This dispute culminated early this year in a mass treason trial of Memellander National Socialists, followed by the virtual suspension of the Memel Diet. Since then, the Lithuanians complain that there has been a stream of treasonable propaganda by German agents in Memel who advocate the territory's return to Germany. Kaunas also complains of the intensive radio campaign which the Germans are conducting against Lithuania from near-by Königsberg.

In order to render these National Socialist agents in Memel politically innocuous, the Lithuanian Government recently passed new election laws for Lithuania and Memel which have been much criticized in Germany. According to these laws, the members of the Memel Diet are declared to be elected by "general equal, direct and secret ballot, in accordance with the fundamental principles of proportional representation." But, say the Germans, some of the new laws are obviously designed to place drastic restrictions on candidates and voters. Lithuanians admit this, but claim that it is the only legitimate weapon left them to fight treasonable German activities in Memelland.

**Complications**

Under the new laws, persons having acquired Lithuanian nationality by naturalization or who have signified their choice for Lithuanian nationality, yet still hold a promise of a foreign state to grant them its nationality, are not eligible as candidates. Likewise excluded are members of organizations which during the last five years have been sentenced by the courts for working for the separation of part of the Lithuanian territory. Another stipulation takes away the right to vote from persons who by law have been deprived of their citizenship or whose privileges have been curtailed or who have been punished for some criminal offense during the last three years. Similarly, Memellanders belonging to an association, society or union which has been proscribed by the government for threatening the security of the State are automatically disfranchised.

A fortnight before the elections the new laws had already eliminated from the German parties' list four of their leading candidates, including Dr. Ottmar Schreiber, leader of the German Party and former President of Memel Directorate, and Dr. Wilhelm Bridlinger, former Mayor of Memel.

Since Memel became Lithuania's only seaport its trade has gone up considerably and it is said that the German merchants here would be quite panic-stricken if Memel were to go back to Germany. The tension with Germany, however, has seriously interfered with Lithuanian trade and it is hoped here, now that the elections are over, that a serious attempt will be made to work out a satisfactory "modus vivendi" which, while giving legitimate satisfaction to the Memellanders' autonomous rights will yet preserve Lithuanian sovereignty from extreme National Socialist encroachments. In any case the situation is being continuously watched by the four signatory powers under whose guarantee Memel rests.

## Los Angeles Feels Uplift But No Decrease in Relief

*By Erwin D. Canham*

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 10—To outward appearance, and by all the usual indices of prosperity, Los Angeles is a boom town. People may not literally confess it, but a great deal of confidence and optimism have returned, and the air is brisk and cheerful.

But if the figures are examined more discriminatingly they show that federal relief is still almost as high as it was at its peak, that it is still a major burden in an area which has been blessed with an all-too-attractive climate. And among businessmen, even those—not a few—who are again making money, you find such comments as:

**Not Very Cheerful**

"Yes, I know that our profits are looking pretty good, but what does that mean? Suppose we do clear $200,000 this year. Won't the Government take it all away from us in taxes? And what will $200,000 mean if we have inflation?"

So, in a nutshell, is the political rebound of recovery, and it is impossible to say that "Happy Days" really mean a vote of thanks to President Roosevelt. To the contrary, "Happy Days" may well mean a swing to his opposition. It is impossible to make such an assertion dogmatically.

The counter-argument is that by election time next year this business boom will become so fixed that industrialists will be urging, "Don't rock the boat!" or "Keep rosy with Roosevelt!"

Yet, however briskly the tweed-clad businessman strides down Seventh Street these October mornings, you cannot overlook the problem of relief. Here in Los Angeles the national problem of poverty in the midst of plenty is more acutely presented than anywhere else in the United States. It is the continuance of such a dependent class in this area that produces here the well-known crop of plans and proposals for economic and social reform.

**A Pleasant Place to Be In**

The reason is not far to seek. The Los Angeles economy is by nature unbalanced. "By nature" is used literally. This is the place to which "marginal" white-collar workers flocked, partly because of the attractive and easy climate.

It was the mecca for all the folk who wished to retire in a pleasant place. It is not a self-supporting region. The distribution between industry and professions and non-producers is such that a perpetual feed line from other parts of the country is required.

Before the depression, the feed-line consisted of income from savings, investments, mortgages, relatives, and other sources of supply from other parts of the country. When these private feed-lines were diminished or wiped out by economic stringency, they had ultimately to be replaced, and the only replacement that seemed possible after private charitable sources were exhausted was federal-supported relief.

The depression came here later than it did anywhere else. It took a long time for the private feed-lines to be choked, but it struck with great severity and brutality. By the same token it is taking longer for the incomes from Midwest farms or investments to pick up again.

Some of the incomes, it is to be feared, will never be resumed as of old. And great numbers of people who partly or wholly supported themselves with little, queer, marginal occupations, now find no market for such pursuits.

Fifty-two per cent of the relief population of Los Angeles is made up of so-called white-collar workers, who are unsuited to manual labor or PWA or WPA "made work" of most types. To tell the truth, many of them were "boondogglers" before the depression.

**Needs More Industries**

Even in the most flourishing days, Los Angeles was radically underindustrialized. There were only 5184 industrial workers to 100,000 population, whereas in the rest of the country the total is 11,250 per 100,000 in urban sections. New industries are coming here slowly, even encouragingly, but not fast enough.

Even if national conditions build themselves up overnight to a 1929 basis, Los Angeles still faces much of its problem. And prosperity elsewhere will also build up the retiring white-collar migration to southern California, and thus store up fuel for the same old problem in years to come.

**Cluttered Up From Outside**

The problem comes through no particular fault of southern California. The relief burden is contributed by the rest of the country, and from every logical viewpoint the rest of the country should share it.

The economic roots of a large number of those on the public rolls are elsewhere, and migration here of semidestitute people continues at a rapid rate. At its peak, with the oncoming winter, this rate has been estimated at as much as 1000 a day.

In any event, there are today about as many people on the relief rolls as there were a year ago.

**How Figures Do Shine!**

Yet the recovery indices are enough to make one's eyes pop. The Oct. 1 report of the Security-First National Bank shows southern California business activity generally halfway back to the 1930 level. Broken down the figures are more impressive. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce calculations for the month of September show:

Bank debits exceed a year ago by 25 per cent, and the nine months' total is 21 per cent over 1924.

Retail trade runs from 5 to 15 per cent higher than last year.

Wholesale lines practically all show increases, with wholesalers reporting excellent collection conditions, and the opening of 30 per cent more new trade accounts than last year.

**On With the Rosy Tale**

Building permits are still 89 per cent ahead of last year, with 1878 permits issued in September. The nine-months' total shows a gain of 139.8 per cent over last year. Residential dwellings for rent are over 90 per cent occupied, as are apartments, and business vacancies are at the remarkably low level of 12 per cent.

Stock exchange transactions exceeded last year by 61 per cent.

Postal receipts exceed last year by slightly over 10 per cent.

Industrial employment shows the largest total since the late fall of 1931. Index figures of 75 for employment and 59 for pay rolls have not been equaled since November four years ago. Gains over August, 1935, were 7 per cent in number of employees and 18 per cent in pay rolls, a significant disparity.

**Many New Concerns Open**

From 700 to 1000 new concerns opened here during each of the last four months.

The Security-First National housing experts forecast a real housing shortage, and the beginning of a substantial building boom. They foresee "the beginning of a new cycle in population growth, building activity, and business expansion. Current statistics indicate this to be the case.

Migration has shown an appreciable increase since national recovery began in 1933. As the surplus of housing has lessened, building has expanded; the 1935 volume exceeding 1934 figures by over 100 per cent—in all probability, a period of expansion has now started."

**But Relief Goes On**

But all this leaves the great bulk of the relief problem untouched, although, of course, a building and business boom would absorb a proportion of "employables." The large mass of "unemployables" or marginal workers still look to Government for their help. Some, of course, are building solidly on the self-help co-operatives.

Yet relief continues to be a major problem. The Works Progress Administration's goal of putting 103,000 men to work in this area has not yet actually begun to function. In the week following Oct. 8, however, Lieut. Col. Donald H. Connally, who is in charge of WPA for the county, hopes to have approximately 3500 men at work. Red-tape difficulties have been myriad.

**Army Fights Politics**

Yet it is significant that the relief problem is in the hands of army officers. Colonel Connally is detached from regular service, and brought with him a group of associate officers. They are trying to keep relief out of local politics, and as far as they can control the activities of subordinates, are helping to redeem a potentially bad situation. State relief is in the hands of Frank Y. McLaughlin, also not a Democratic machine politician.

Indeed, the local Democrats complain bitterly that "Republicans are getting all the jobs" which is a sure indication that some measure of impartiality is applied.

However, these complaints do not facilitate President Roosevelt's chances of unifying his diverse Democratic followers. Perhaps he realizes that better statecraft, as it is better politics in the last analysis, would be to attempt to keep the acute and continuing problem of federal help to southern California's emigré population as far removed from politics as possible.

## *Cities Make Molehill of Mount*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash.—Of a particularly sizzling nature has been the argument between Tacoma and Seattle as to the name of "The Mountain."

"It should be 'Rainier'" says Seattle, "for that's what it has always been."

Replies Tacoma, "Rainier was only a petty British naval officer. Let's call it 'Tacoma' for that's what the Indians of long ago called it."

There might be amity along all other lines, but, until just recently, never on this one of "The Mountain."

But of late years those of keen perception have thought they noted a certain relaxation of the jaw in those who spoke on this subject. This impression has now received a tremendous boost by the action of the Tacoma Ad Club, which went on record lately for Rainier and stated that this was in the interest of "good sound advertising and business principle," and adding that "Tacoma must capitalize on this fact: This city is the nearest metropolitan city to all five entrances to the Rainier National Park, and as such should be considered as the hub of vacation activities."

But Mayor Smitley of Tacoma presumed too much, on a recent trip to Seattle, and, full of good-fellowship, is reported as declaring that "Seattle is the biggest city in the State and I hope it always remains the largest city."

This was too much and the Tacoma dailies flared up. So what could the Mayor do but follow the example of many another patriot who was "in bad" and claim he had been misquoted?

"It's the silliest thing I ever heard of," he declared earnestly. "Those Seattle reporters have made a mountain out of a mole hill. I was just fooling anyway, just doing a little good-natured kidding. I didn't say 'the biggest city,' but just 'a large city.'"

Anyway, there's no denying that the "pepper" is really disappering from these ancient arguments, and the two cities are now friendlier than at any former time.

## Big National Forest In Alabama Brings Prosperity to Area

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DOUBLE SPRINGS, Ala.—Having a national park nearby is not so bad after all, citizens of Winston County have found. General approval recently was given to the addition of acreage to the Alabama National Forest, whereas several years ago so much opposition to the plan appeared that Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama asked that it be dropped.

Instead of an injury, the forest, with its maintenance of fine highways, its five CCC camps with pay rolls and protection from the ravages of forest fires, has been found to represent a profit to the county.

Winston county promises to be restored to its former wild life as wild turkey, thousands of deer, and fur bearing animals increase in the National Forest which includes more than 150,000 acres.

Winston folk are enjoying prosperity from tourist trade now as never before. It is being advertised as a county of a thousand springs which gush from beneath cliffs, and hillsides, over coarse sand as white as chalk in places—the finest water in the world, they claim.

**Quadrupeds Carry Ethiopians**

Outside of Addis Ababa, there are no roads for wheeled traffic in Ethiopia. Transport is by mules, donkeys, pack-horses and camels.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment, 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-13, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Request samples. SCHWER, 2410 Westfield, Mass.

STERLING STOCKING MILL wants representatives to sell guaranteed first quality hosiery to consumer; outstanding values; excellent commission, bonus; part time permitted. 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

### REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y., 1 Oakwood Ave.—Plot 60x100, house for sale; will rent with option to buy; stucco, tile roof, 7 rooms, 2 baths, inclosed porch, large open porch, oil burner, garage. MRS. R. W. PAGANO.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sports wear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-100, Watertown, New York.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed first quality EVERWEAR Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie and exclusive novelties; to friends, etc.; excellent profits; start now; substantial Christmas earnings. EVERWEAR HOSIERY CO., 154 Nassau St., New York.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW downtown. Deluxe Selected Adult Tenants. GARRISON HALL APTS., 8-16 Garrison St., Boston Copley Sq. District. Within easy walking distance of Suites $37.50 to $62.50. Fireproof building.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 49 Macbeth St. — Lower flat, 8 rooms, shower bath, frigidaire, $50 a month. Culver 3223-M.

### APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

GREENWICH VILLAGE.
HELLO EVERYBODY

This is the "House of Hibbs" speaking.

If in the Village—You want to live
We'll help you find your new home,
Our "Listings" are all that you ask for
Call in, and no more need you roam.

Our car now is at your disposal—
Why walk and get all tuckered out,
We get you the be. for your money—
What e'er be your purse—thin or stout.

Our office is opened quite early—
From ten up to ten every night,
We are here to answer your questions
As well make your burdens more light.

You can phone and make an appointment
Drop in and have afternoon Tea;
Our office is here just to serve you—
Remember we charge you no fee.

We hope to get some of your business,
We need it, we tell you no fibs;
We try to please old and new tenants,
Signed and sealed by Renee H. Hibbs.

HIBBS REAL ESTATE
58 GREENWICH AVE.
New York City Chelsea 2-6613

P.S. We hope to go "Fishin" next Summer.

N. Y. C., Loring Place, 2333, cor. Fordham Road, West Bronx, 4-5 all outside sunlight rooms, cross ventilation, opposite park, Jerome subway, New York University, Hunter; clean, quiet house; electrolux; near Christian Science church; 4th floor; $45-$55. Foundation 8-7331.

### DANCING

WINIFRED SOLDAN, Studio, 143-58 Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-4666—Children's classes in fundamental ballet; rhythmic and modern dance; Jamaica classes, Elektor Academy, Virginia 4-5807.

### DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 745 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

### HOUSES TO LET

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—House and grounds for sale or rent; in quite residential section; eight rooms, bathroom, attic, sleeping porch, garage, trees, fruit, flowers; Wall Street by train and ferry 50 minutes; $65 monthly. J. C. W. BIRD, Bloomfield 2-3814-J; Vanderbilt 3-7440 (New York City).

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—8 rooms and bath, 2-car garage, improvements; near school and trains; $50 ($50 with oil burner). 65 Westminster Rd., Hempstead, N. Y.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Attractive, well furnished, modern, 8-room Colonial house; 2-car garage in house. Will rent unfurnished, $150.00. Mrs. Meagher, 1 Stuart Ave. Phone Mam'k 1758.

## Local Classified

### FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings. Also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc. 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

### FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5972.

### JEWELERS

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

### LEGAL NOTICES

## THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

(D.P.U.5061) Boston, October 7, 1935.

On the petition of THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON for approval of an issue of additional capital stock, sufficient at the price to be later determined by its directors to yield not more than $16,000,000 for the purpose of realizing funds to be applied with other available funds of the company to the payment at maturity of its outstanding issue of $16,000,000 Three-Year Five Per Cent Coupon Notes or obligations of the company which may be issued for the renewal or retirement of said coupon notes, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing room, Room 701, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of October current, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by mailing by registered mail, postpaid, a copy hereof to the respective mayors of the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Newton, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn and the respective chairmen of the selectmen of the towns of Acton, Arlington, Ashland, Bedford, Bellingham, Brookline, Burlington, Canton, Carlisle, Dedham, Dover, Framingham, Hollis-ton, Hopkinton, Lexington, Lincoln, Maynard, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Natick, Needham, Norfolk, Sharon, Sherborn, Stoneham, Sudbury, Walpole, Watertown, Wayland, Westwood, Winchester and Weston seven days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston American, Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Boston Post, Boston Transcript, Boston Traveler, Boston News Bureau and The Christian Science Monitor, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department.
ANDREW A. HIGHLANDS, Secretary.

### MILLINERY

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DORIS SHOPPE now located at 1906 Church Ave., near St. Paul's Place; latest Fall models; hats remodeled; formerly with Bruck Weiss. BU. 2-0434.

ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Streets, near First Church. Latest Fall Models, $1.98 and up.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

### OFFICES TO LET

DESIRABLE well furnished practitioner's office available full or part time. 1316 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Rit. 4234.

### PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

THE GUEST HOUSE, New Hope Pa.—Unusual country inn; comfortable accommodations; reasonable rates. Write for particulars. ELIZABETH JONES.

### REAL ESTATE

FIVE CORNER Store in best business location. Four large show windows. Suitable for shoe store, or men's clothing store. Stephany, 291 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Sacrifice to close estate, 6-room house, bath, garage, oil burner; furnished or unfurnished; adjacent Mt. Vernon R. R. Station, trolley and schools; landscaped plot 60 x 115. Write Box 318, Seaford, N. Y.

### ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT CENTER, MASS.—Room in private home; 24 minutes to Park St.; $3 per week. Tel. Belmont 1424-J.

BRONX, N. Y. C.—For business woman, with breakfast, laundry; reasonable; call evenings. MILLS LANE, Phone Fairbanks 4-3652.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 51 Babcock St.—Single and double rooms; $6 to $7 week; business people or tourists; parking space.

CATHEDRAL GARDENS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Sunny rooms in beautiful private home; oil burner; garage; near church, school, station, several golf courses. Board optional. 68 Westminster Rd. Hempstead 7473.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Large room, near bath. Sunny, homelike. Suitable for one or two gentlemen. 217 Laurel St. Phone 6-2324.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—1 or 2 furnished rooms for students or businessmen; near reading room and church. 45 Hilton Ave. Hemp. 285.

N. Y. C.—Single and double rooms, sunny, neatly furnished. 234 East 178th Street, Tremont 2-2489.

N. Y. C., 79th, 317 W. (6-W)—For ladies, quiet, large, light, single-double; use kitchen, piano; elevator; $9; unusual.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Comfortably furnished rooms in private home, beautiful location, convenient to restaurants. Mrs. R. E. WARDWELL, Tel. Bra. 9033-W.

### SALESMEN WANTED

MEN, women to sell $1.00 box personal stationery, for any occasion; year-round seller; 35% commission. RICHARDS STATIONERY, 16 East 18th St., New York City.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

COLORED couple desire position; man, cook, drives, useful in and outdoors; wife, chambermaid, waitress, laundress; A-1 ref. KEN. 0431. (Boston)

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener-Butler, careful driver, good refs., German-American, single, 40; anywhere Florida license. Write Box E-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED — Secretary - stenographer, bookkeeper, office manager, desires work in Rochester, N. Y. Edna Barrett, Spencerport, N. Y.

NURSE with long experience wishes care of young infant in home where other help is kept. Tel. Chelsea 3-9742 (N. Y. C.).

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. E. H. McINTYRE, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG woman, colored, studying singing, wishes position afternoons; good, plain cook; serves well. MARTHA FORREST, c/o Robertson, 287 Edgecombe Ave., Apt. 32, N. Y. C.

### SOLOISTS

SUBSTITUTE soloists wanted in Christian Science church, Westchester County residents pref. Address P. O. Box 235, Scarsdale, N. Y.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DELLA THAL
TEACHER OF PIANO
and Concert Artist
Studio: 232 Fisher Ave., White Plains, N. Y
Tel. W. P. 6640

### WEARING APPAREL

SMART KNITWEAR for PARTICULAR WOMEN. A "Nelson-Knit" dress or suit is lovely! It'll stay like new. Write or phone for appointment. MRS. LIGHTBOURN, Representative 104 Hemenway St., Suite 1, Boston Ken. 8793

## *CONNECTICUT*

### BRIDGEPORT

The Books referred to in
Dr. Albert F. Gilmore's Series
on Bible History
may be ordered from the
Book Department at
HOWLAND'S

*500 Better Grade Women's*
HANDBAGS $2.95
Regularly $3.95, Friday, Saturday Only
MEIGS & CO.

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

## *CONNECTICUT*

### BRIDGEPORT

(Continued)

Harkabus Bakery
*Exclusive Good Grade*
BAKING
*For All Occasions*
82 CANNON STREET 4-7783

Gowns
Suits Furs
*of the Better Kind*
THOMPSON'S
HENRY C. REID & SON
*JEWELERS*
1134 BROAD STREET

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
*Savings Accounts* *Travelers Checks*
*Safe Deposit Boxes* *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

*Whittemore's*
SHOE POLISHES
*A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose*

### GREENWICH

We recommend the new ZOTOS Permanent Wave
No machine. No electricity. A revelation of beauty and comfort.
*All other beauty services.*
Harper Method Shoppe
TEL. 641 21 W. PUTNAM AVE.

Pontiac Sales and Service
*New Models*
*Now on Display*
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

GENERAL ELECTRIC
*All-Steel Refrigerators*
*The* GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

LESSONS IN PIANO
*and in*
Music Appreciation
Also Tutoring in English
D. STEWART ROBB
*L. A. B. (London Royal Academy of Music)*
*B. A. Oxford*
Tel. Greenwich 4444 Write Box 55 Greenwich

THE SHIRLEY SHOPPE
*Added to Our Line*
A Very Nice Selection of
Junior Dresses
*Sizes 11 to 17*
$6.95 to $7.95
121 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 891

### HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone 7-5819 1 to 4 Daily Except Saturday
*Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section*

Wanda Schwerdtfeger
*Teacher of Piano*
STUDIO
Brown Thomson Building
926 Main Street Phone 6-5360
*Instruction Given in the Home If Desired*

ROSE R. MARADIE
*Hairdresser and Cosmetician*
To Serve You
in Comfortable Surroundings
and at Reasonable Prices
57 PRATT ST., ROOM 502 Phone 6-9674

E. C. Humphrey
31 Elm Street Rocky Hill, Conn.
*is fully equipped to*
ADJUST and REPAIR
ALL MAKES OF RADIOS
Authorized dealer for Nationally advertised Radios.
Phone 9-1403-J

## CONNECTICUT

### MERIDEN

USE TUXIS FUELS
Coal — Coke
Fuel and Range Oils
THE TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
551 North Colony St. Tel. 1960

CHURCH & MORSE
*Hardware*
*Housefurnishings*
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

*Perfection Is Our Aim*
The Domestic Laundry Company
*Launderers—Dry Cleaners*
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

The Lyon & Billard Co.
*LUMBER—COAL*
BUILDING MATERIALS
12 S. COLONY ST. Phone 2440
*Over 35 years of fair dealing and good service.*

WIESE'S BUTTER STORE
*Quality* BUTTER, CHEESE
EGGS and Other Fancy Surprises
WEST MAIN STREET

KUPPENHEIMER
VALGORA
TOP COATS
$35.00
Besse Boynton Store

### MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

Wetherbee & Conroy
346 MAIN STREET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

### NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
*Specializing in*
Bouclé and Woolens
Cleaning and Dyeing
415 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 364
98 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 132

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
*"America's Finest Anthracite"*
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

ROSE BEAUTY SALON

Permanents $5 Up
*Specializing in Scalp Care*
ZOTOS — $10
*"Personal attention given each customer"*
Phone 523 259 Main St., Booth's Block

### NEW CANAAN

SEYMOUR SHOP
will gladly obtain for you any books mentioned by DR. A. F. GILMORE in his series of articles on the Bible, now appearing daily in The Christian Science Monitor.
34 RAILROAD AV., NEW CANAAN

### NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays
*Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section*

THE ELM CITY UPHOLSTERY SHOP
UPHOLSTERING CABINET WORK
REFINISHING SLIP COVERS
MATTRESSES CHAIR CANING
*Louis Cosentin, Prop.*
234 Whalley Ave. 8-3410

ELI MOORE, Inc.
Fall Togs
*for the Kiddies*
up to size 14
942 CHAPEL STREET

Wilbur Coon and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
EXPERT FOOT FITTERS
JOHN ELION
79 STATE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
87 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 3-1276

## CONNECTICUT

### NEW HAVEN (Continued)

PAUL H. TAYLOR
*Insurance Adviser*
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

QuinnipiaC Coal Company
*Deserve a Trial for*
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

Walk-Over Shoes
*May now be had at*
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 TEMPLE STREET

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y⁰ OLD⁰ HARD⁰ WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

André & John

*Hair Stylists*
Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

Marion's
ICE CREAM
*Deliciously Different*
Specializing in Fancy Creams
*Open All Day Sunday*
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
*Our Work Speaks for Itself*
50 Ashmun Street Phone 8-8605

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
*Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven*
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

### NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
*TWO STORES*
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
*New Location*
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
*Outfitters to Men and Boys*

### STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
100 PROSPECT ST 7-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily

*TOPCOAT TIME*
Camel Hairs, Fleeces, Knit Fox, Real Harris Tweeds—Variety of Models.
$25 TO $45
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 MAIN STREET
*Boston Post Road*
Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order
TEL. 40241

TELEPHONE 3-4393
THE SPELLCO PAINT CO.
*Specializing in Wallhide*
PAINTS WALL PAPER GLASS
454 MAIN STREET

M. W. Flemming Coal Co.
Coal—Fuel Oils
Mason Supplies
52 PULASKI STREET
Day or Night Phone 3-1147 Night Phone 4-6558

The Downs Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
FRIGIDAIRES, HOOVERS, OIL HEAT, WASHERS, IRONERS, RADIOS
TEL. 42136 STAMFORD

BAUMANS KIDDYLAND
IS "HEADQUARTERS"
For Children's Winter Fashions
A store filled with sensible, serviceable apparel—beautifully styled, reasonably priced.
221 ATLANTIC STREET

SPRINGDALE ICE & COAL CO.
943 HOPE ST. SPRINGDALE, CONN.
Fuel Oil, Building Materials
Electric and Ice Refrigerators

## CONNECTICUT

### STAMFORD (Continued)

86 MAIN ST., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
19 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
MANTELL & MARTIN
WEARING APPAREL
254 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

Our New Budget Shop Is Open
We have what you've been waiting for—a special department of moderately priced dresses and coats right within our own store. We've remodelled our basement into almost an exact duplicate of our upstairs store, with show cases and dressing rooms equally as fine.
We will carry silk and wool dresses, fur trimmed and untrimmed coats in price ranges that will appeal to all. Dresses from $3.95 to $7.95. Coats from $17.95 to $29.50.

### WATERBURY

SCHOOL DRESSES
*Sizes 5 to 16 Years*
Fascinating new models—superbly made—of materials that are guaranteed absolutely FAST in color.
In every wantable color, both light and dark grounds—stripes, plaids, checks, dots, allover figures and plain colors all attractively trimmed.
$1.00—$1.19—$1.50 up to $2.95
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

*Brighten your home by having your rugs cleaned*
by PERRYS
41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161

The Miller & Peck Co.
*Be Prepared for the Cold Weather*
Part Wool Blankets
All Wool Blankets
Famous makes to select from—full assortments and inviting prices are their feature. Buy Blankets now.

*Ladies' and Men's*
Felt Hats Renovated
*Shoes Dyed Any Color*
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING and SHOE REPAIRING CO.
26 BANK STREET PHONE 4-9443

"BILLIKEN" Shoes
*for Boys and Girls*
Start your children back to school in "Billiken" True-Posture Shoes!
HOWLAND-HUGHES

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie O. Little
*All Branches of Beauty Culture*
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Belmont 5600

Telephone Plaza 3333
THE C. C. GIESE CO.
Business and Advertising Printers
128 LIGHT STREET

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER
R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
*MAIN OFFICE*
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

John H. Saumenig & Co.
*Stationers*
229 PARK AVENUE
*Personal Christmas Cards on Display*

Lovely Fall Flowers
Also Philodendron
for Wall Brackets and Crystal Balls
Smith & Co., Florists
ETHEL R. SIECK
1822 N. CHARLES ST. - BALTIMORE, MD.

BECKETT BEAUTY SHOPPE
Inquire about our new Machineless Permanents—No Electricity
Monday and Wednesday Special
Shampoo and Wave, 75c
2209 N. CALVERT ST. Ph. Chesapeake 7221

CALVERT CAFETERIA
Special Luncheon and Dinner features 25c and 30c including hot rolls and beverage
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:30
DINNER 5:00 to 7:15
101 East Fayette Street, Calvert Building
Closed Sunday

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

Everything
*for the*
Family and the Home
Everything that is new and style-right for Fall
*now ready at*
Whitney's
IN ALBANY, N. Y.

DAVID'S
34 NORTH PEARL STREET
Anniversary Sale
Now in Progress

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY (Continued)

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
We're winding up our Anniversary Sale with special values on
Fur Trimmed
COATS
Values to $65.00
Now $48.00
Glorious Precious Furs Topping Juilliard's Frieze Coats
*Second Floor*

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
*Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages*
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

Attractive and Fine Tailored
Suits and Top Coats
$25 to $75
BOYCE and MILWAIN
66 AND 68 STATE STREET

Smart Women's Shoes
Arch-aid
CONVERSE & LEIGHTON
74 NORTH PEARL STREET

### BINGHAMTON

SANITONE
Try This New Scientific Cleaning Instead of Ordinary Dry Cleaning
PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO.
North Floral Avenue Dial 6-2393

### BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
*"The same coal from the same mine all the time"*
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

HOUSES REMODELED ROOFING
Millerized roofing gives quality, long life, low cost and beauty.
*Certain-teed Products*
LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
139 CHAPIN STREET Dial 2-0818

NEW HOUSES for OLD
Modernize your home with new furniture and decorations from our third floor departments. You'll be surprised at the low cost
at McLEAN'S

Barnes Flower Shop
SEND FLOWERS. The Fragrance of the Outdoors Goes With Them
Riviera Theatre Building
C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Phone 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

Walk-Over Shoes

Only at Sisson's in Binghamton . . . 6.85 and 8.50
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

FOOT SAVERS
Featuring Their Exclusive New Short-Back, Free-Walking Lasts
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

Atwater Kent and Crosley
ALL-WAVE RADIOS
*from* $19.99
METAL TUBES
GULBRAN RADIO CO.
141 Water Street Dial 4-5608

### BRONXVILLE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS

Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
*Prompt, Efficient Service*
116 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store.
Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## NEW YORK

### BRONXVILLE (Continued)

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
78 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5000

Miss WILLIAMS SHOP
81 Pondfield Road
*Select Personal Christmas Cards Early*
Books - Renting Library - Cards
TELEPHONE 3379

*Kenwood Blankets*
*Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.*
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

*Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics*
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

The Quill Pen
*Greeting Cards for All Occasions*
PARTY GOODS
GIFTS
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

D. STRUSS, Inc.
*Fancy Groceries*

Fruits, Vegetables, Delicatessen
*Open Holidays, Sundays, from 4 to 9 and evenings till 10*
56 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5650—5651

THE NOSEGAY

*Flowers*
*Proprietor Service*
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kratt Ave.
Tel. 2107

General Insurance
NO account too small
service too great
BAXTER & PLATE
340 East 149th St. New York City
Mott Haven 9-8145 Yonkers 4883

### BROOKLYN

*See New York City*

### BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Grant 7431. 10 to 5 daily
*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section*

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

*A Fuel for Every Purpose*
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
*Manufacturers*
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
*Flowers for Everybody*
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y.

### CORTLAND

HAVE your Summer Furs and Garments stored in our new storage vaults and avoid moth damages at a small cost.
L. C. TYLER
Phone 33 17 Court Street

### CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
*Coal and Lumber*
Builders' Supplies—Paints
PHONE 52

### GLOVERSVILLE

*Full Line of*
Ladies' Snappy Footwear
Narrow in the Heel
Snug in the Arch—at $3.95
CHARLES BROOKINS

Fall Sale of Housewares
OCT. 14TH TO 19TH
Enamelware - Glassware - Lamps
Electrical Supplies - Etc.
E. S. BATCHELLER & CO.
97 North Main Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## NEW YORK

### ITHACA

*The newest is shown first at SMITH'S*
WALLPAPERS—PAINTS
Linoleums, Window Shades and Supplies
R. F. SMITH
122 W. STATE STREET ITHACA

### JAMESTOWN

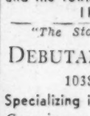
Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

A FUR COAT

—IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Abrahamson-Bigelow's
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

HAROLD FAIRBANK
*Home Dressed Poultry*
MEATS
318 WEST THIRD STREET

### KENMORE

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
*Edmond Process*
*Permanent Waving*
*Hair Cutting*
*Marcelling*

GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

Viola Stevens HATS

and accessories
*Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings*
2828 DELAWARE AVE.

## Long Island

### BALDWIN

COLLYER and BAILEY
A fine selection of Bungalows and Houses for rent,
$35.00 to $100.00
a month
10 South Grand Avenue

### ELMHURST

"Where Quality Rules"
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
*Elmhurst's Leading Department Store*
9051 CORONA AVENUE
Havemeyer 9-0057

ELMHURST VAN & STORAGE CO.
Local and Long Distance Moving
LICENSED PIANO MOVERS
43-24 91st Place At Elmhurst Bridge

### FAR ROCKAWAY

Far Rockaway 7-2838—7-0402
A. ABRAMSON
*Plumbing and Heating Contractor*
Licensed Plumber for New York City, including Lawrence, Inwood, Atlantic Beach, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett, and the Town of Hempstead.
1110 OAK PLACE

*"The Store of Cheerful Service"*
DEBUTANTE HOSIERY SHOP
1038 Central Avenue
Specializing in Gloves, Bags and Hosiery
*Carrying a complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Hose*
SALLY MAST, *Proprietor*

Florsheim Shoes
*for Men and Women*
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

### FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

TEL. CED. 2721-W
Would you like to save a good many dollars on your new fur coat or remodel your old one? If so, you must act now!
SCHARF & CO., Inc.
*FURRIERS*
PENINSULA BANK BUILDING

TELEPHONE CEDARHURST 4026
GERTRUDE *Hats*
*(Formerly with Carryl Weiss)*
*Ready to serve you with new advanced fall models.*
Exclusive Agency for
DOBBS HATS
New Address — 489 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
560 Central Ave., near Cedarhurst Ave.
This is a branch of the SOS located in Far Rockaway
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. Cedarhurst 9176

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst (Continued)

*See Our New 1936*
Philco Radio
WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

### FLUSHING

DRESSES $7.95 and up
HATS $3.95 and up
COATS $29.75 and up
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
*Open Eves. Monday, Wednesday, Friday*

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

*Complete Beauty Service*
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

MARGARET IVERSON
*formerly with Hickson's*
CREATOR IMPORTER
Hats designed for the individual specializing in the hard-to-fit head sizes.
41-12 162 ST. FL. 9-7272

### FOREST HILLS

*SPECIAL*
1 pair Rubber Gloves, worth ..... 25c
1 Superkleen Paint Brush, worth .... 25c
Total Value ..... 50c
Both for 26c
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
71-32 Austin Street BOul. 8-2562

### FREEPORT

ABRAHAM SIEGEL—J. WESLEY MILLER
A. SIEGEL & CO.
*Paints and Wall Papers*
*Telephones* 6100-6101
99 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

You Deserve the Best. We Give You the Best.
A Smart Croquignole Permanent Wave $5.00
*Care of Hair, Skin and Nails*
HARPER METHOD
GROVE THEATRE BLDG., FREEPORT, L. I.
PHONE FREEPORT 1599

Grove Hardware
Circulating Heaters
Come and See Our
*Wear Ever Aluminum Specials*
Complete Line of
*Keystone Paints and Varnishes*
25 So. Grove St. Ph. Freeport 674

Lubrication—Washing—Simonizing
Sinclair Service Station
FRED HARRIGAN, Prop.
Grove St., cor. Merrick Rd.
Let Us Service Your Car While You Shop or See the Show
PHONE FREEPORT 3143

*Only the Choicest*
MEATS and GROCERIES
*are sold at*
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
You Will Find Our
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS Delicious
131 SO. MAIN ST. Ph. FREE. 1946
61 South Main St.
Freeport, N. Y.

Bararch's
*Specializes in Underwear*
MERODE-VANTA

### GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2172
Complete stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES for School and Dress, Dancing Slippers and Gym Shoes. X-Ray Fitting.
*Serving Monitor Readers for Over Seven Years.*

### HEMPSTEAD

CORNELL FUNERAL HOME, Inc.
46 GREENWICH STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Robert M. Howland, Mgr.

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
38 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hemostead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280
A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS

J. WINKENBACH
Wholesale and Retail
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruit and Vegetables
Tel. Hempstead 7834 162 Jerusalem Ave.
We Deliver (Opp. Spencer Place)

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

*Distinctive Hairdressers*
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

*Home of GOSSARD Corsets*
LILY OF FRANCE RENGO BELT
NEMO FLEX P. N. PRACTICAL FRONT
TREO FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Fitting by Graduate Corsetieres
THE BETTY SHOP
22 Main Street Hempstead 2979

Phone Hempstead 6323 Open Eves.
SCHEFF'S ARMY STORE
76 MAIN STREET
*Sportwear — Work Clothes*
*Sporting Goods*

RADIATOR COVERS
*and Complete Enclosures*
ANDIRONS AND FIREPLACE ACCESSORIES
Furnace and Stove Supplies
BLUMBERG'S PAINTS HARDWARE
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
*for Men and Women*

*Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
*Established 1910*
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
*Exclusive but not expensive*

Queen Quality
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SHOES
See our Queen Quality window. And to be sure of putting your best foot forward, come in and make your selection of fashion's favorite styles. You'll find the correct shoe for each costume in every size and width.
BROCKTON SHOE CO.
14 Main Street Hempstead 3307

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
*We Serve the Nation*
*Shop at Sears and Save*
156 Main Street Hempstead 1927

New Central Market
Choice Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
MODERATE PRICES FREE DELIVERY
4 Greenwich St. Hempstead 448

LEE-DAVID, Inc
9 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
*Now Showing*
SMART NEW FALL MILLINERY—DRESSES
BLOUSES KNITWEAR SKIRTS

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

Oxford Meat Market
*Invites you to visit our newly arranged market*
Grand Opening Friday, Oct. 18th
We carry the choicest Meats and Poultry
*Prompt Service and Delivery*
8018 37th Ave. Newtown 9-1662

*The time for your*
Fall Foundation Garment
*is now*
*The place is* Carmen LADIES SHOPS
Also a Complete Line of Hosiery, Gloves, Bags and Lingerie
3750 82ND STREET HAV. 9-2874

Brighton Cleaning Stores
49 cents
Suits — Dresses — Coats
*We Call and Deliver, no charge.*
Northern Blvd., cor. 85th St. Hav. 9-1630

Brighton Laundry
Hand Finished Service
12c per pound
5c extra for shirts
3766 86th Street Hav. 9-2690

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
*Manufacturing*
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
*Butter, Eggs and Groceries*
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

*Hardware and Household Furnishings*
S. Rubin
Household Novelties
Devoe's Paints
Garden Tools and Supplies
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

the little shop
gifts and greeting cards
arthur tower, decorator
4029 82nd street newtown 9-3430

HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE
*A SUGGESTION When in Need of a Gift*
WATCHES and RINGS
WATCH ATTACHMENTS
JACOB FRIEDMAN
4042 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre

GOLDEN PHEASANT

BARBER SHOP AND BEAUTY SHOP
*We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date "Ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen*
82-86 POLA AVENUE New 3-2838

Photographs
Raphael Perlman
37-14 82nd Street Hav. 4-3990

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

**JACKSON HEIGHTS** (Continued)

**ROOSEVELT HABERDASHERS**
YOUR MONEY BACK
MIRACLE ELASTIC PARIS GARTERS
3205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
ADAM HAT AGENCY

**JAMAICA**

THE GARDEN FLORIST
*Member of the F. T. D.*
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD Jamaica 3-0165
*FOREST HILLS STORE*
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

**Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.**
163-27 Jamaica Avenue Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
20 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y
*Department Stores for Children*
*Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen*

John Bros
CREATIVE FURRIERS
*Coats made to order at no extra charge*
Repairing Remodeling
89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0100

**Spirella Foundation Garments**
Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
Phone for Demonstration Republic 9-0721
CLARA E. WENNER 90-07 182 Place

**LYNBROOK**

WALTER S. MILLER JR.

*OCTOBER SPECIAL*
PRINTED STATIONERY
100 Double Sheets
100 Envelopes
$1.00
Name and address on sheets and envelopes, black blue or violet. Streamline band in light green blue or orchid.
92 Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK, N. Y.

THE NEW *BILTMORE*
Adjustable Steel Radiator Shield

| Style | Top Width | Adjustable Length | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| B 1225 | 9¾" | 15 to 25 | $0.89 |
| B 2242 | 9¾" | 22 to 43 | .98 |
| B 3938 | 9¾" | 30 to 58 | 1.25 |

M. L. LEVISON
*Lynbrook's Largest Hardware Store*
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE

**Frederick's Delicatessen**
CHOICE FOODS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
76 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 635-R

Cleaver Bros. Corp.
*SOCONY PRODUCTS*
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Telephone Lynbrook 9876

**RADIO**
*Sales* *Service*
M. W. OBERMILLER
230 Union Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Call LYNBROOK 8899

Van Roon Hosiery Shops
25 ATLANTIC AVE. Tel. Lynbrook 2159
Hosiery Corsets
Brassieres
Lingerie Gloves

**The Powder Puff Beauty Shop**
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824
*All work done by competent operators. You will enjoy the atmosphere.*

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

FREDERICK'S DELICATESSEN
Delicious Home-Cooked Foods
also
*Headquarters for the Famous*
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
76 Atlantic Ave., Near Sunrise Hwy.

**PATCHOGUE**
**INSURANCE**
Fire—Auto—Life and All Casualty Coverage
POTTER & ROBINSONS
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
30 EAST MAIN STREET TEL. 8

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 553

DIAMONDS — WATCHES — SILVERWARE —
**KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE**
*Repair Work Our Specialty*
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

**PATCHOGUE** (Continued)

PLUMBING — HEATING
SUPERFIX OIL BURNING HEATING PLANTS WITH AIR CONDITIONING
ELECTRIC—REFRIGERATORS WATER PUMPS WASHING MACHINES
SEE EDWIN F. USHER FOR
ALL GENERAL PLUMBING Repairs and Remodeling
103 SO. OCEAN AVENUE PHONE 918

**PATCHOGUE—Blue Point**

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506

RONKONKOMA 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

**PATCHOGUE—Riverhead**

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

**QUEENS VILLAGE**

**Mueller's**
Better Candies for Home Use
220-07 Jamaica Ave.
Queens Village

DOMESTIC PAINT CO., Inc.
*Paints, Varnishes, Artist Supplies, etc.*
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
BRANCH—11 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code Number 31-78
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village N. Y.
Tishman's
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

**RICHMOND HILL**

*BE ECONOMICAL*
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0851
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

GAS SUNOCO OILS
ALSO TEXACO GAS
*Expert Repairs on All Cars*
REJUVENATE YOUR CAR SPRING SP. $3.95
Great Eastern Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
VIRGINIA 7-10001

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-4001
Makes Delicious SALAD DRESSINGS
Raybestos Service Station
*Repairing All Cars*
C. A. MARKS
90-10 Van Wyck Blvd. Ph. Jam. 6-4459

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
*A Dinner of the Better Kind*
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

IRVING ALBERT
*Counsellor-at-Law*
Announces removal of his office to
52 William Street, New York City
and of his home to
8539 104th St., Rich. Hill
OFFICE TEL., HANOVER 2-7929
HOME TEL., VIRGINIA 7-5161

*Telephone* VIRGINIA 7-6191
THE
Richmond Beauty Shoppe
3 Items for $1.00
117-10 Hillside Ave.
Opp. RKO, Upstairs

Telephone Virginia 7-9091
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
*The Home of Home Cooking*
Gorton's
Codfish in Cartons
105-14 LIBERTY AVENUE

*The* SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
*MILLINERY*
*Featuring* Bridal Veils Brides-Maids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8159

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

*You are cordially invited to visit the*
checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes.
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone VIrginia 7-9219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

AWNINGS
SHADES
VENETIAN
BLINDS
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7777

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

**RICHMOND HILL**
**Woodhaven**

Parkway Specialty Shop
CORSETIERES
Gloves—Hosiery
Bryn Mawr and Satin Dasche' Underwear
L'Aiglon Cotton Frocks
HEADY & TREMMEL
3010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

**ROCKVILLE CENTER**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
*Headquarters for*
"Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
*Expert Service!*
BESSIE WOLFF, *Prop.* 274 MERRICK RD.

Doris Hand Laundry
*Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed*
Curtains and Blankets Done Reasonably
Tel. Rockville Centre 3944
23 South Park Ave.

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
*Specialized Lubrication*
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

Sportswear and Dresses
Dobbs Hats
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs
Tel. R. V. C. 5632
The ANN LEE SPORT SHOP
266A MERRICK ROAD

TRIPLE SSS SERVICE STATION
*Be sure to have your car*
Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

DOUBLE COUPON BOOSTER DAYS
Booster Special, 1 and 2 piece Wool Jersey Dresses, $4.95
Other Woolen Dresses from $5.95 to $12.95
*Buy in Booster Shops and Boost your own home value.*
France
95 FRONT STREET
Tel. Rockville Ctr. 3594

Pure White Laundry
*We Call and Deliver*
Phones Rockville Center 237
Freeport 1941
Cash and Carry Service
15% Discount
137 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

**MAMARONECK**

Your Furs
Repaired and Glazed
EMPIRE TAILORING CO.
Also
Cleaning—Pressing—Dyeing
101 MAMARONECK AVENUE
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
*Member of the American Institute of Laundering*
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST
MAMARONECK N. Y.

SHEFFER'S
General Dry Goods
Corner Mamaroneck and Palmer Aves.
Tel. Mamaroneck 434

**MOUNT VERNON**

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Have you seen a copy of
.."SERVICES"?..
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 East 1st Street, Cor. 3d Avenue

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
*Coal—Coke—Oil*
*Lehigh Valley Anthracite*
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

*Maison Guinness*
*All Branches of*
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890

BON TON DAIRY
*Butter, Eggs and Cheese*
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
*Hotels and Restaurants Supplied*

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
*"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"*
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and POWNES GLOVES
*For Appointment*
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.

## NEW YORK

**MOUNT VERNON** (Continued)

*Oldest Established* Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
1 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

**NEWBURGH**

Nash Sales and Service
*Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars*
172-178 LIBERTY STREET
STORAGE Tel. 3200

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
*Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish*
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway*

SINCLAIR OILS
*Agent*
SINCLAIR REFINING CO., Inc.
ANDREW KETTERSON
Bridge St., Newburgh, N. Y., Tel 3111

JOHNSON & HARE
*The Store of Cheerful Service*
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

A. A. VOLKRINGER
*Choice Meats and Poultry*
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
*HIGH GRADE*
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1688

CLAIM ADJUSTER
*Thomas Gray*
Represents Insurance Companies
*Twenty-five Years' Experience*
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

**NEW ROCHELLE**

Let the NEPTUNE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

RUDOLF
HAIRDRESSER, INC.
*Announcing*
REMOVAL TO
374 NORTH AVENUE
*(Near Lockwood Ave.)*
Latest and Most Modern Improvements in All Forms of Beauty Culture
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2530

MEMORANDUM
*TO MY MONITOR PATRONS:*
It is to your advantage to do Your Christmas shopping early!
*Leonard Talner*
*JEWELER*
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N.Y.
*(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)*

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

JANE DRAKE SHOP
MRS. BARUCH, *Prop.*
*FALL SHOWING of INTERESTING NEW MODELS*
*DRESSES for EVERY OCCASION*
at
*MODERATE PRICES*
12 LOCKWOOD AVE. N. R. 912

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
*Established Since 1907*
P. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

TEACHER OF PIANO
*Pupil of* WM. H. SHERWOOD
*Florence Huntington Smith*
Tel.: New Rochelle 6487

DO YOU WANT . . .
to repaint your house
a new roof
a Westinghouse refrigerator
We will handle all details of a Government-insured loan — no endorsers — three years to pay.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY
361 North Avenue Phone N. R. 1000

*Harriet Back*
*(Mrs. Richard B. Tyndall)*
HATS
at All Prices, 2.00 up
Also Circulating Library and Greeting Cards
12 Division Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## NEW YORK

**NEW ROCHELLE** (Continued)

COLLOM'S
"Clothes for Town and Country"
*Chic Fall Fashions*
HARRIS TWEED COATS
Ten Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

CASPARIAN
*IMPORTER*
Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
706 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5965

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
*Mr. and Mrs. Walters*
'The Happy Place To Eat'
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

**LA ROSE SHOPPE**
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

ROCHELLE BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
*Artistic Hair Dressing*
Tel.: HAMILTON 5183
Kresge Bldg., 521 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

*Wolfe-Dahms*
HATS
*Formerly with*
*Bonwit Teller and Joseph*
Ready-to-Wear Custom Order
Two Hamilton Avenue at North Avenue
New Rochelle 5477

**George T. Davis, Inc.**
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
*—Since 1864—*
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Singer's
SPORTSWEAR
*Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery*
547 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York

**NEW YORK CITY**

*Bronx*

Phone OLinville 2-9573
FARAMO'S
*Beauty Shoppe*
The Home of a Perfect Permanent Wave
344 E. Gun Hill Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
*Bet. Decatur and Hull Avenues*

*Brooklyn*

ROYALTON GARAGE
STORAGE REPAIRS SERVICE
1386 Atlantic Ave. nr. New York Ave.
Lafayette 3-0700 Wm. Hubert, Prop.

Fred Herbst Sons
MORTICIANS
*Serving Brooklyn for 67 Years*
7501 Fifth Avenue Shore Road 5-1600

Draperies - Curtains - Slip Covers
SILVER'S UPHOLSTERY SHOP
*Interior Decorator*
455 EIGHTY-SIXTH ST
Phone Atlantic 5-8474
*Manufacturers of Fine Upholstered Furniture*

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper.
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

George C. Herbst & Son
Fred H. Herbst
*Funeral Directors*
6741 FIFTH AVENUE
Atlantic 5-4860

LUDER LUBSEN QUALITY MEATS
Try Mrs. Lubsen's
HOME MADE JELLIES
1840 Flatbush Avenue
Midwood 8-2801

NB None Better
Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
*Baked Fresh Twice Daily*
252 Patchen Avenue
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
*Watch for the Baker's special.*

EMIL'S
895 Flatbush Avenue
Corner Church Avenue
Steam Oil Permanent Wave Specialist
$5.00 Complete
*3 Other Items $1.00*
*All Week*
Buckminster 2-2195

*Freda's Beauty Shop*
PERMANENT WAVES
*Croquignole and Spiral*
$5.00
Monday to Thursday
Three Items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue Shore Road 5-9482

STONE RINGS—WEDDING RINGS
*The very latest designs*
JEWELRY REMODELED
R. M. PARTRIDGE JEWELER WATCHMAKER
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Wed. 6:30 p.m.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## NEW YORK

**NEW YORK CITY**

*Brooklyn* (Continued)

SHOES
ENNA JETTICK
RED CROSS
FLORSHEIM
DR. POSNER'S
BUSTER BROWN
KINGS BOOSTERS 7110—5th AVE

Jane Bates Jones
*Millinery Importer*
$5.95 and up
*736 Flatbush Avenue*
*Tel. 3827 Buckminster*

Piano Instruction
*Private or Class*
CHILDREN ADULTS
Classes 50c per Lesson
EDITH M. ROHRS
513 EAST 3RD ST. WINDSOR 6-3641

*Manhattan*

ANNA-MIA, Inc.
BUtterfield 8-4684
*Ladies' Hairdressers*
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up.

BARBER SERVICE
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
THE BARCLAY BARBER SHOP
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH ST. WI 2-5900

DRESSES, KNIT SUITS
Fall models. Originally sold for $10.00 up, wholesale. While they last we will dispose of them for... 5.00
St. Leon, 1410 Broadway, cor. 39th St., 29th fl.

Woltman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 BROADWAY
Between 111th and 112th Streets
Cathedral 8-6127 New York
*Newest in Gloves, Bags, Neckwear, Skirts and Blouses*

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY
Addressing Typewriting Mailing
Multigraphing Mimeographing
EVER-READY LETTER SERVICE
15 E. 40th St. Lexington 2-3092 N. Y. C.

**PEEKSKILL**

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture ● Floor Coverings
Shades ● Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

**PORT CHESTER**

Do You Knit?
If Not, Why Not?
SAVE MONEY
KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable
Located with Schwartz the Florist
Stephany's Yarn Shop
132 North Main St Port Chester, N. Y
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

**POUGHKEEPSIE**

Luckey's Annual
Harvest Festival Sale
Oct. 11th thru Oct. 19th
Each fall, just at harvest time, Luckey, Platt & Co. offer their thousands of customers an eight-day harvest of values—the Harvest Festival Sale. The great success of this sale has been due to the Luckey policy of giving new fall and winter merchandise at prices far below what you normally have to pay during the middle of a season. Every item is new, fresh, "just in."
*Shop at Luckey's during this Harvest Festival Sale*
Luckey, Platt & Co.

EMMADINE FARMS
Golden Guernsey Milk
Give Your Children the Best Milk Offered to the Public
GAUTHIER MILK CORP
104 PARKER AVE. Phone 5399

We are now showing the *Smartest* of the *New Things* for Fall.
BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY SHOP
31 MARKET STREET

*Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call* 4501
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## NEW YORK

**POUGHKEEPSIE** (Continued)

*A Tempting Variety of Baked Goods for any and all occasions*
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN ST.

*Smith Brothers Restaurant*
The OYSTER BAR is now open for the Season.

**ROCHESTER**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORM. TION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

There is a lot of talk and tailwagging going on about ELDER'S T BONE RATION
No more eating from tin cans for us.!!
FRESH COOKED DAILY
*Samples upon request*
10c a lb., 3 lbs. 25c
ELDER'S MARKET
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
*Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.*
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
*Dividends Never Less Than 20%*

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
*"Terms to suit your needs"*
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

*Birds and Flowers made of paper*
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# World Vista by Short Waves

A table of the principal short-wave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

| Call Letters | Location | Meters Wavelength | Megacycles Frequency | Transmissions, E. S. T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RV15 | Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R. | 70.65 | 4.24 | 1-8 a. m. |
| HC2ET | Guayaquil, Ecuador | 65.22 | 4.60 | 9:15-11 p. m. Wed. and Sat. |
| OAX4D | Lima, Peru | 51.90 | 5.78 | 9-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat. |
| YV2RC | Caracas, Venezuela | 51.72 | 5.80 | 5:15 to 10:30 p. m. |
| TIGPH | San Jose, Costa Rica | 51.46 | 5.83 | Daily, 7-10 p. m. |
| YV5RMO | Maracaibo, Venezuela | 51.28 | 5.85 | 5:15-6:30 p. m. |
| HRN | Tegucigalpa, Honduras | 51.11 | 5.87 | 6 to 10 p. m. |
| HJ2ABO | Cucuta, Colombia | 50.93 | 5.89 | 6:30-9 p. m. |
| HJ4ABS | Medellin, Colombia | 50.42 | 5.95 | 5:30 to 10:30 p. m. |
| XEBT | Mexico City, Mexico | 49.99 | 6.00 | 5 p. m.-midnight. |
| HJ1ABJ | Santa Marta, Colombia | 49.95 | 6.00 | 7 to 10 p. m. |
| COCO | Havana, Cuba | 49.92 | 6.01 | 9:30 a. m.-12:30; 4-7 p. m. |
| HJ3ABH | Bogota, Colombia | 49.90 | 6.01 | 4 to 11 p. m. |
| DJC | Zeesen, Germany | 49.83 | 6.02 | 8:05 to 10:45 p. m. |
| HP5B | Panama City, Panama | 49.75 | 6.03 | 8-10:30 p. m. |
| HJ1ABG | Barranquilla, Colombia | 49.65 | 6.04 | 8-10 p. m. |
| HJ4ABD | Medellin, Colombia | 49.50 | 6.05 | 8 to 11 p. m. |
| W8XAL | Cincinnati, Ohio | 49.50 | 6.06 | 5:30 a. m.-7; 10 p. m.-1 a. m. |
| W3XAU | Philadelphia, Penna. | 49.50 | 6.06 | 7-10 p. m. |
| W9XAA | Chicago, Illinois | 49.34 | 6.08 | Irregularly in evenings. |
| CRCX | Bowmanville, Ontario | 49.28 | 6.09 | Thurs., Fri., Sat., 7 a. m.-4 p. m.; Sun., noon-8 p. m. |
| ZTJ | Johannesburg, South Africa | 49.18 | 6.10 | 3:30 to 7 a. m. (near midnight, irregular). |
| W3XAL | Bound Brook, N. J. | 49.18 | 6.10 | Mon., Wed., Sat. 4-11 p. m. |
| W9XF | Chicago, Illinois | 49.18 | 6.10 | 8-9 p. m.; midnight-1 a. m. |
| HJ4ABL | Manizales, Colombia | 49.45 | 6.06 | 5:30-7:30 p. m. Sat. 10:30-mid. |
| GSL | Daventry, England | | | 10 to 11 p. m. |
| W2XE | Wayne, N. J. | 49.02 | 6.12 | 7 to 10 p. m. |
| COCD | Havana, Cuba | 48.92 | 6.13 | 7 to 11:30 p. m. (or later). |
| W8XK | Pittsburgh | 48.86 | 6.14 | 9 p. m. to 1 a. m. |
| CJRO | Winnipeg, Canada | 48.85 | 6.14 | 7-10; 10:30-11 p. m. |
| TIPG | San Jose, Costa Rica | 48.80 | 6.41 | 6:30 to 11 p. m. |
| CO9GC | Santiago, Cuba | 48.79 | 6.15 | 3:30-5; 10-11 p. m. |
| YV3RC | Caracas, Venezuela | 48.78 | 6.15 | 4:30-9:30 p. m. |
| HJ3ABP | Bogota, Colombia | 48.62 | 6.17 | 7-11 p. m., irregularly. |
| HJ1ABB | Barranquilla, Colombia | 46.51 | 6.45 | 7 to 11 p. m. |
| HJ5ABD | Cali, Colombia | 46.30 | 6.48 | 7-10 p. m. |
| YV6RV | Valencia, Venezuela | 46.01 | 6.52 | 5:30 to 9:30 p. m. |
| TIRCC | San Jose, Costa Rica | 45.80 | 6.55 | 6-7 p. m. (later at times) |
| PRADO | Riobamba, Ecuador | 45.31 | 6.62 | Thursdays, 9:20-11:30 p. m. |
| HC2RL | Guayaquil, Ecuador | 45.00 | 6.67 | 5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:20-11:15 p. m., Tuesdays. |
| YVQ | Matacay, Venezuela | 44.96 | 6.67 | Saturday, 8-9 p. m. |
| TIEP | San Jose, Costa Rica | 44.71 | 6.71 | 7-10:30 p. m. |
| JVT | Nasaki, Japan | 44.44 | 6.75 | Irregular, 4-7:40 a. m. |
| HJ3ABD | Bogota, Colombia | 40.55 | 7.40 | 7-11 p. m. |
| HC2JSB | Guayaquil, Ecuador | 38.40 | 7.70 | Irregularly, 8:15-11:15 p. m. |
| HBP | Geneva, Switzerland | 38.57 | 7.79 | Saturdays 5:30-6:15 p. m. |
| HCJB | Quito, Ecuador | 35.42 | 8.47 | 7:30-10:30 p. m. |
| ZBW | Hong Kong, China | 34.29 | 8.75 | Irregularly, 4-6:30 a. m |
| HAT-4 | Budapest, Hungary | 32.88 | 9.12 | Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m. |
| COCH | Havana, Cuba | 31.80 | 9.43 | 4-6:30; 8-10 p. m. |
| PRF5 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 31.56 | 9.50 | 4.45 to 5:45 p. m. |
| GSB | Daventry, England | 31.55 | 9.51 | 12:15-5:45; 6-8 p. m. |
| VK3ME | Melbourne, Australia | 31.55 | 9.51 | Wed. to Sat., inclusive, 5-7 a. m |
| W2XAF | Schenectady, N. Y. | 31.48 | 9.53 | 4 to 11 p. m. |
| DJN | Zeesen, Germany | 31.45 | 9.54 | 5:05-10:35 p. m. |
| DJA | Zeesen, Germany | 31.38 | 9.57 | 5:05 to 9:15 p. m. |
| VUB | Bombay, India | 31.36 | 9.57 | Irregularly near 7 and 11 a. m. |
| W1XK | Boston, Mass. | 31.36 | 9.57 | 6 a. m. to midnight. |
| VK3LR | Melbourne, Australia | 31.31 | 9.58 | 3:15 to 7:30 a. m., except Sundays; near midnight, irreg. |
| GSC | Daventry, England | 31.30 | 9.58 | 4-5:45; 6-8; 10-11 p. m. |
| W3XAU | Philadelphia, Penna. | 31.28 | 9.59 | 11 a. m. to 6:45 p. m. |
| HP5J | Panama City, Panama | 31.28 | 9.59 | 7:30-10 p. m. |
| VK2ME | Sydney, Australia | 31.28 | 9.59 | Sun., 12-2, 4:30-8:30, 9:30-11:30 a. m. |
| HBL | Geneva, Switzerland | 31.27 | 9.59 | Sats., 5:30 to 6:15 p. m. |
| CT1AA | Lisbon, Portugal | 31.29 | 9.59 | Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m. |
| 2RO | Rome, Italy | 31.18 | 9.63 | 6-9 p. m., Mon., Wed., Fri. |
| EAQ | Madrid, Spain | 30.40 | 9.87 | 5:15-7:30 p. m.; Sat. 1-3 p. m. |
| CEC | Santiago, Chile | 28.12 | 10.67 | Thurs., Sun., 8:30-9 p. m. |
| JVN | Nasaki, Japan | 28.14 | 10.66 | Irregular, 4-7:40 a. m. |
| XBJQ | Mexico City, Mexico | 26.79 | 11.20 | 5 p. m. to 1 a. m. |
| HJ4ABA | Medellin, Colombia | 25.68 | 11.70 | 6:30 to 10:30 p. m. |
| CJRX | Winnipeg, Canada | 25.60 | 11.72 | 7-10; 10:30-11 p. m. |
| | Radio Coloniale, Paris | 25.60 | 11.72 | 6 p. m. to midnight. |
| PHI | Huizen, Holland | 25.57 | 11.73 | 8:30-11:30 except Tues. and Wed. |
| GSD | Daventry, England | 25.53 | 11.75 | 2:15-4:20 a. m.; 12:15-4 p. m. |
| W1XAL | Boston, Mass. | 25.42 | 11.79 | Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Tues., Thurs., 7:15-9:15 p. m. |
| 2RO | "Radio Roma," Rome, Italy | 25.40 | 11.81 | 2:30-5:20 p. m. |
| GSE | Daventry, England | 25.28 | 11.86 | 10:15 a. m. to noon. |
| W8XK | Pittsburgh | 25.27 | 11.87 | 5 to 9 p. m. |
| | Radio Coloniale, Paris | 25.23 | 11.90 | 10:15 a. m.-1:15 p. m.; 2-5 p. m. |
| RNE | Moscow, U. S. S. R. | 25.00 | 12.00 | Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a. m.; daily, 3 to 6 p. m. |
| VPD | Suva, Fiji Islands | 22.95 | 13.07 | 12:30 to 1:30 a. m. |
| HJ5ABE | Cali, Colombia | 21.43 | 14.00 | 6 to 10:30 p. m., irregularly. |
| JVH | Nasaki, Japan | 20.55 | 14.60 | Midnight-1 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m. |
| GSF | Daventry, England | 19.82 | 15.13 | 6-8:45; 9 a. m. to noon. |
| DJB | Zeesen, Germany | 19.73 | 15.20 | 10:30-11:30 a. m. |
| W8XK | Pittsburgh | 19.72 | 15.20 | 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. |
| PCJ | Eindhoven, Holland | 19.71 | 15.22 | Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:30-10:30 a. m |
| | Radio Coloniale, Paris | 25.60 | 11.72 | 6-10 a. m. |
| GSI | Daventry, England | 19.66 | 15.26 | Experimental, 12:15-2:15 p. m. |
| W2XE | Wayne, N. J. | 19.64 | 15.27 | 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. |
| W2XAD | Schenectady, N. Y. | 19.56 | 15.34 | 2-3 p. m.; Sun., 10:30-4 p. m. |
| HAS-3 | Budapest, Hungary | 19.52 | 15.37 | Sundays, 9-10 a. m. |
| DJE | Zeesen, Germany | 16.80 | 17.76 | 8 to 11:30 a. m. |
| W3XAL | Bound Brook, N. J. | 16.87 | 17.78 | 8 a. m. to noon. |
| GSO | Daventry, England | 16.86 | 17.79 | 6-8:45 a. m. |
| W8XK | Pittsburgh, Penna. | 13.92 | 21.54 | 8 to 10 a. m. |

Note—Station ETA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has been heard irregularly relaying special programs to American networks. 7.62 megs. is the wave used frequently at night; 18.27 megs. in the early day.


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*I NEVER knew a child of God being bankrupted by his benevolence.*
—T. L. CUYLER

# Daily Features

*HE WHO loves best his fellow man is loving God the holiest way he can.*
—ALICE CARY

## Worth Knowing

THE NUMBER IN THE FOLD OF YOUR NEWSPAPER INDICATES THE NUMBER OF THE PRESS RUNNING OFF THAT PARTICULAR PAPER

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Guess Again

10.

*Check (√) Yes or No*

1. Was there a complete English Bible before 1400 A. D.? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

2. "I think that she intends for you and my father and I to serve on the committee." Does this sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

3. If you were to fly due west from San Diego, would you pass to the north of Honolulu? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

4. Is the greyhound the fleetest dog? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

5. Does Virginia have more than two cities in the 100,000 class? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

## What They Say

**The U. S. Budget**

"Some day, unless we choose repudiation or bankruptcy, the budget must be balanced. It cannot be balanced by squeezing the fat cats."—*Frank Kent.*

**Americans Still**

"The American worker has remained an American. If you want to find an individualist, look up a second-generation American worker."—*Whiting Williams.*

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Flower Pictures

A LOVE for gardening and flowers dating back to botany study days in school, has been turned to a practical use by a woman in Long Beach. Her "fleurettes," lovely pressed flower pictures, are a feature at club and floral exhibits, and the sales are realizing a comfortable income.

As a background, colored prints or ollette views of quaint English gardens, western landscapes, Godey fashion plates, and old-fashioned bouquets, are used. Where vegetation appears on these, bit by bit by means of a jeweler's tweezers, pressed flowers, ferns, mosses, grasses, lichens, and delicate seaweed are superimposed, producing the effect of a real landscape in miniature. Dainty frames add a further touch of attraction.—E. R. A.

## In Lighter Vein

**Finished**

Novice (with great determination after numerous attempts): "I'll stay here till I hit this ball."

Caddie: "Weel, ye can get some ither laddie to haud yer sticks, for this is ma bath nicht."—*Toronto Globe.*

**Government Job**

Keezer: "What's that man on the corner doing with that camera? He's been standing there all day."

Geezer: "He's an inspector from Washington watching a chance to take a moving picture of those relief workers at work."—*Chaser.*

**At Last**

Little Girl: "Mother, you know that old vase you said has been handed down from generation to generation?"

Mother: "Yes, dear."

Little Girl: "Well, this generation has dropped it."—*Houston Rotary Bulletin.*

**Wanted a Rest**

A little four-year-old had been taken for a country walk. It was a warm day, and after a time the father lifted him and carried him pick-a-back for several miles.

Tiring himself, the parent was searching for an excuse to put down his load when a small voice piped, "Daddy, may I get down and have a rest?"—*Montreal Star.*

## Through the Autumn Woods

The Monitor Camera Club is indebted to June DeBella, of San Jose, Calif., for This Appealing Snapshot. Pictures for the Camera Club Should Be Glossy Prints, and Should Have Full Details, Including Name and Address of Sender, on the Back of Each.

## Brevities

**Detroit Free Press:** The government department that encourages home ownership isn't the one that collects taxes.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** Scientists announce that factory produced milk is on the way. A pretty touch in the publicity will be the contented machinist.

**El Paso World News:** It was very ingenious of the President to think of looking for money where it is, but is this a time for untried policies?

**Humorist:** "A trip on the Black Sea is well worth taking," says a traveler. Although it should be pointed out to the economically minded that, despite its name, the stuff is useless for filling fountain pens.

**Punch:** "You can't eat your cake and have it," we are told every so often. Unless, of course, you eat it in bed.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** With the new solidified gasoline, the suave oil station attendant must master a new approach, "How many lumps, please?"

**Portland Oregonian:** A western golf writer reports 19 courses in his state have reverted to farms. A dozen potatoes and six golf balls to the hill is considered a good yield.

**New Yorker:** Government was never so interesting as it is now. Still, we have moments when we long for the good old days when all we had to worry about was where Dolly Gann sat when dining out.

## FACTS about the BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### Tatian's Diatessaron

IT SEEMS to have been toward the close of the second century that one Tatian, an Assyrian Christian and pupil of the famed Justin Martyr, undertook to provide what is regarded as probably the earliest Harmony of the Gospels. His object was to set down a connected narrative of the life and work of the Wayshower, and this he did by piecing together passages from the Four Gospels.

Tatian gave to his work the name "Diatessaron," which is derived from two Greek words meaning "by four," implying that his book sought to reproduce the substance of Jesus' life as recorded "by" the "four" Gospel writers. Whether the Diatessaron was originally published in Greek (as its name would suggest), or in Syriac (the mother tongue of its compiler), is not certainly known; but, in any event, it played an important part in spreading the Gospel message during the early centuries.

## For the Scrapbook

We have no more right to put our discordant states of mind into the lives of those around us and rob them of their sunshine and brightness than we have to enter their houses and steal their silverware.—*Julia Seton.*

You may be deceived if you trust too much, but you will be in torment if you do not trust enough.—*Frank Crane.*

Any fool can carry on, but only the wise man knows when to shorten sail.—*Joseph Conrad.*

All true zeal for God is a zeal also for love, mercy, and goodness.—*R. E. Thompson.*

### Guess Again Answers (10)

1. Yes; the Wycliffe Bible, translated from the Latin Vulgate and copied by hand, was issued about 1382.
2. No; change "I" to "me," since the pronoun is one of the objects of "for" and one of the subjects of the infinitive "to serve."
3. Yes; about 400 miles to the north.
4. No; the whippet, a cross between a greyhound and the terrier, is the fastest dog.
5. No; Richmond, according to the 1930 census, had 182,929, and Norfolk had 129,710. Roanoke, with 69,206, held third place.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### A Nature Lesson

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Brookline, Mass.

ANOTHER Autumn pours its golden sunshine down upon a large old tree that silently teaches a lesson and preaches a sermon.

In the heart of Brookline, a few steps from busy Beacon Street, this tree shades from scorching summer sun "a friendship garden." At a tender age, many years ago, its trunk was cut down to the ground by a ruthless hand; but nature came to its rescue and rewarded its firm foundation and sturdy stand by enabling it to send forth from its well-grounded roots eight trunks instead of one, each of which has grown to majestic proportion.

The lesson proclaiming victory over adversity is apparent to all.

## Daily Anecdote

### Authority

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE deposed German Kaiser was the master of his household. Even the more trivial matters of daily routine received his attention. When his boys were young his attention was attracted by sounds of quarreling in the palace nursery. Entering, he demanded the reason for the disturbance.

"I was obliged to let my brother know who was Crown Prince in this establishment," replied the oldest boy.

"Good. I see what you mean," said the Kaiser. "And I think it will be well if I let you know who is emperor and master in this same establishment." Whereupon he impressed his authority in the good, old-fashioned way.

## Cartoons of the Week

—Knox in Memphis Commercial-Appeal
Another Approach to a Man's Heart

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
A New Species for a Famous Lion-Tamer

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Beginning to Learn He Fumbles the Job

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
Civilization Arrives!

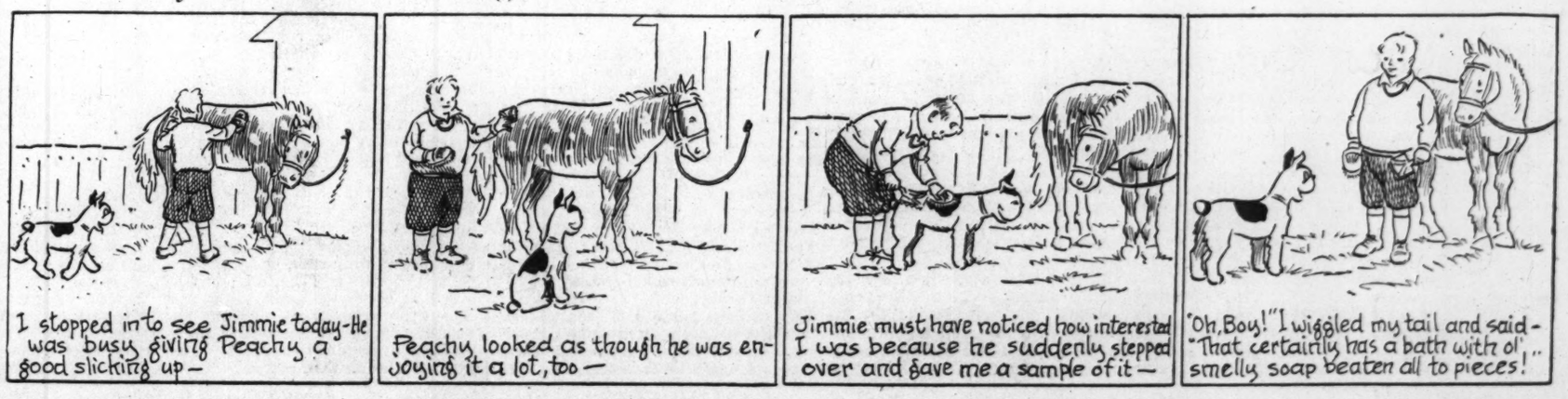
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A King's Job Would Be a Hard One for Tubby*

By LE PELLEY

CERTAINLY—I'D LIKE TO BE THE KING OF SWEDEN!
WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A KING, TUBBY?
WHY SWEDEN?
WELL, FOR ONE THING, THE SWEDISH KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE—AND THAT IS THE MAIN THING "KING TUBBY DUBBS" WOULD WANT
BESIDES—THERE IS LOTS OF SNOW IN SWEDEN, FOR SLIDING DOWN HILLS ON SLEDS
BUT IF YOU WERE A KING YOU COULD NOT SLIDE DOWN HILLS ON A SLED!
AND YOU COULD NOT GET IN ANY SNOW FIGHTS EITHER!
THAT'S RIGHT—I GUESS EVEN THE KING OF SWEDEN HAS HIS TROUBLES

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs Likes a Currycomb and Brush*

By CARMACK


I stopped in to see Jimmie today—He was busy giving Peachy a good slicking up—
Peachy looked as though he was enjoying it a lot, too—
Jimmie must have noticed how interested I was because he suddenly stepped over and gave me a sample of it—
"Oh, Boy!" I wiggled my tail and said—"That certainly has a bath with ol' smelly soap beaten all to pieces!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### When Wages Are Too High

BEFORE he left Washington, President Roosevelt made some further concessions on the "security wage" for work relief projects. This will give way to the prevailing union rate per hour for skilled labor. Workers won't get any more per month than was budgeted. They will work fewer hours, so the budget will not suffer, though, of course, the community will not get so much labor out of the workers as would have been possible under the old plan.

One has every sympathy for skilled workmen. For decades they have struggled with their employers to obtain what they conceive to be a fair schedule of wages. But there are several considerations which preclude one from allowing this consideration for the union wage schedule to be uppermost. The United States is pouring out money for "made work." While every sensible person will acknowledge that society has a definite responsibility to look after the workers who through no fault of their own are thrown into idleness, society has an even bigger responsibility to see that these men are re-employed. As Mr. Roosevelt once put it, this is the "primary task." Otherwise, the end will be national bankruptcy, economic retrogression, and social deterioration.

Re-employment in private industry depends upon the ability of private industrialists to make a profit. This is a problem of costs and prices. If industrialists cannot sell goods at a price which will yield something over and above the costs they have expended, they will not re-employ the jobless in new work. This is another way of describing a business depression. There are two methods of overcoming it. Either sticky costs have to be pulled down. That is deflation. Or prices must be pulled up. This is reflation. A mixture of both methods is the wisest policy, as has been shown in Australia, where the so-called Premiers' Plan, based on such a mixture, still stands as the wisest interference with economic processes in the interests of recovery which has so far been attempted. In the United States the main reliance has been on "reflationary" government spending. But this has the effect of jacking up all prices, so that the price maladjustment remains, although on a higher level.

This is evidenced particularly in the building trades. All American householders know that since 1930 rents in the great cities have been reduced by anywhere from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Rents form a price that the builder obtains on his enterprise. What of his costs? These have fallen only 8 per cent. Thus the incentive to build is choked by the inability of builders to see how they can recoup the costs of building, let alone make a profit.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the bulk of the unemployment is in the construction trades. Secretary Perkins's last report shows that employment for August in all industry is 81.7 per cent of the 1923-1935 level. But in the building industry, the story is as follows: Sawmills, 36.1 per cent; millwork, 47.4 per cent; steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings, 53 per cent, structural and ornamental metalwork, 57.4 per cent; brick tile and terra cotta, 33.8 per cent; cement 55.3 per cent, marble, granite, slate, and other products 29.9 per cent; and so on. The jobless in the building trades are on work relief. And it is for them, or the skilled workers among them, that the concession has been made to preserve the union schedule of hourly wages.

The inflexibility of skilled workers against any sacrifice of their hourly wage scale is, as we say, understandable. But this should not blind us to the effect of what the economists call "sticky prices" on national well being.

In acknowledging that effect, however, there is no intellectual compulsion to abandon the campaign to see that labor gets a fair share of the social product. The time will come when business will again be earning handsome profits. In addition to social underpinning of wages by social insurance, machinery ought to be set up, through a kind of National Economic Council, which would keep a sharp eye on and publicly reveal any income maladjustment, such as disfigured the '20's. This is the problem of prosperity—just as price maladjustment is the problem of adversity.

### May Spectators Hiss?

NEWS reports tell of a husband and wife who were ejected from a motion picture theater in a small Long Island community because they hissed a news reel depicting Signor Mussolini making a belligerent speech. They were released by police upon posting $200 bail each, and they face a public hearing.

It seems a great deal of fuss to make about a little self-expression on the part of this couple. Public hissing at the cinema has become one of the chief safety valves for American citizens in recent years. And public applause, too. One hears more of both, and oftentimes the hisses are more richly deserved even than the applause.

No one ever was ejected from a theater, so far as records show, for applauding a picture. So long as spectators approve every dish that is set before them, they may stay. If the motion picture is intolerably stupid they must smile and say nothing. If some news reel organization, inspired by nobody knows what motives or "subsidy," presents propaganda for big navies, for pseudo-Americanism, or for other causes, the spectators must sit quietly and let the stream of public thought be muddied without protest. Spectators must be mice.

Or must they?

### —And the Last Loser

A PROFESSOR at Southern Methodist University advises Emperor Haile Selassie to read history. Dr. H. A. Trexlar believes the Negus would find comfort and hope in the record of the names of modern wars and their results. He points out that in each case the party given first place in the naming, as Italy in Italo-Ethiopian war, has lost. Of course, this is almost as exact a method for determining a result as Mussolini's reported habit of reading the tea leaves. But here is the record since 1866 as given by the Associated Press:

The Austrians lost the Austro-Prussian war of 1866.

France lost in the Franco-Prussian conflict of 1870-71.

The Chinese were on the losing side in the Sino-Japanese trouble in 1894-95, and again last year when Japan took possession of Manchuria.

Spain was defeated in the Spanish-American war in 1898-99.

The Russians accepted the demands of Japan following the Russo-Japanese war of 1905-06.

Turkey was defeated in the Turko-Italian conflict of 1911-12.

Let's see, now; is that list complete? Wasn't there another war between 1914 and 1918? If you can remember its name, you can tell who lost that one.

### Lightly Literary

AN UNOFFICIAL but welcome ambassador is Sir William A. Craigie, distinguished joint editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, who has just returned to America to resume his professorship of English at the University of Chicago.

The gaily disposed may suspect that this slight, quiet-mannered Englishman with the gray goatee and humorous glance does more to cement friendly bonds of union between the two countries when he discourses pleasantly on the origin of "Whoopee" than do the cautiously worded notes that sometimes pass between Washington and Downing Street. To them, even more reassuring than conclusions gravely reached by "The Times" of London that, on the whole, America really is improving, will be Sir William's admission that O. K. is quite O. K. to English ears, proof positive that in things that actually matter the two nations are in full agreement.

No dry-as-dust literary purist is the famous lexicographer. Slang that is merely slang, the ephemeral, meaningless sort, he regards severely, but expressive idioms that carve their well-won way into colloquial speech he welcomes into his "Dictionary of American English," on which he has been at work for a decade. When such expressions enduringly "catch on" Sir William is all for giving them a "square deal."

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the composers of diplomatic notes on both sides of the Atlantic to enlist the collaboration of this erudite and tolerant lexicographer? It might relieve the tension, after struggling with the ambiguities, to have Sir William tack on a postscript, "We do hope you get the hang of this, old chap."

### A Bugle Blows in Texas

IT IS just 100 years ago that Texans struck the first blow in a struggle which climaxed in the throwing off of the Mexican yoke and the establishment of the independent Republic of Texas.

Today another movement for independence is on foot in America's largest State. It is crystallized in a campaign inaugurated these past weeks by the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, the purpose of which is to lessen dependence on measures and projects conceived in Washington and to encourage independence through community self-reliance and local enterprise.

The forward-looking men and women of east Texas have their heads in the air but their feet on the ground. There is no intention to decline co-operation with wise government plans that may still be necessary but there is an intention to revive that spirit of self-help which has noticeably flagged almost everywhere under paternalistic government.

The rousing call of the chamber for "a willingness among citizens to do all they can for themselves" should be an inspiration to the whole country. Practical as always, these Texans do not stop at mere abstractions. They urge the citizens "to a new effort looking for a fuller employment of the resources of earth, soil, manpower, and credit."

Regional problems vary, there is wide diversity of economic needs, but the people of the United States may well listen to the bugle call in Texas and fall in step with the Lone Star State in this march toward local independence.

## Colored and Plain

*Book News of the Day*

A CURIOUS contrast is offered by two new books about Los Angeles—THE GENTLEMAN ON HORSEBACK, by Bernard McConville (New York: Traynor Lane. $2.50), and LOS ANGELES, by Harry Carr (New York: Appleton-Century. $5).

Mr. McConville has something less than a full command of the romantic method in his handling of a romantic subject—the pushing out of the "Chivalry of Old California by the Yankee exploiters at the time of the war with Mexico." The quotes are ours, aimed to express the book's point of view as we understand it. Mr. McConville chooses to tell his story in the form of a reading version of a motion-picture scenario, and there is every reason to believe that it will form the basis for an interesting film. There it will be aided by glamorous leading ladies and handsome leading men.

Harry Carr's book attains to some measure of success because it accomplishes what it immediately sets out to do—confine itself largely to his experiences as a Los Angeles newspaperman of many years' standing. Compare his comic opera version of the Battle of San Pedro between Captain Mervine and the Californians in 1846 with Mr. McConville's romantic interpretation of the same incident. Both men are commenting on something outside the range of their personal experience; Mr. Carr characteristically sees the humorous aspect, while Mr. McConville embroiders upon the engagement his theme of chivalry triumphant under all circumstances in the struggle of the Californians to preserve their traditions.

Mr. Carr is concerned only with relating actualities so far as he can check up on them. When he discusses the changes that have come over the town during his experience, covering a rise in population from 40,000 to 1,500,000, he still remains a good newspaperman, sticking to what he knows instead of wandering off into the interesting but treacherous paths of what somebody might have told him.

He writes with a disarming good humor that may make even his account of the real estate booms go down with the older residents. Mr. Carr sees Hollywood without distortions, making no attempt to rationalize the irrational. He has seen $10,000 a week stars descend to bit players who get a few hundred dollars a week—weeks that they work. Mr. Carr has been through many changes in the city's character. He loves every phase of it, but can laugh at it as often as he laughs with it. He believes in Los Angeles as a future center of culture in the United States, but has the common-sense impulse to begin his book with this sentence: "Los Angeles is more than a city; it is a major controversy." The illustrations, made from drawings by E. H. Suydam, add much to the book with their conveyance of the semitropical softness of Los Angeles vistas.

E. C. S.

## Far Outweighed!

## He "Kinda Liked" Children

IT WASN'T much of a garage when we first drove into it, fifteen years ago—just a bench and a few tools in a sheet-iron building. Probably we would never have thought of it again, even though he did detect our trouble quickly, and soon got on our way, had it not been for the children. The place was full of them.

In one corner two little fellows were engrossed in some business concerning the parts of a motorcycle. Whether they were taking it to pieces or putting it together we could not determine. Two others, even smaller ones, were taking turns at "flying through the air with the greatest of ease" by clinging to the top of a tall, thin ladder, which they pushed out from the wall just that far and no farther, and then let it spring back, hitting the metal with a clang.

"Aren't you afraid for them to do that?" I asked.

He watched them a moment with a proudly paternal smile. "Oh, no," he said finally and in a tone of confidence.

There was a cluster of little fellows on the work bench. He shooed them away gently while he looked for some tools. Another group interested themselves in our particular mechanical difficulties. Three tousled heads were practically inside the hood of the car.

"Are all these your boys?"

He looked up from his work. "Not all of them," he answered, "—this one—this one—" he went on, pointing a greasy finger toward four of the most conspicuously tow-headed ones. "This one, Eric, he is my crown prince. Then Rolfe, Bert, then Norman, my little baby."

Norman, his little baby, was at that moment taking his turn at the flying act.

"Don't they bother you terribly—in here, I mean?" I asked, qualifying my question as I watched his face.

"Bother?" he repeated, his eyes wide with a sort of wonder. "Oh, no," he said, "I kinda like children."

* * *

It was a year or more later that we passed that way again, and suddenly we remembered. "Oh, there's the garage with all the boys," we said. "Let's stop, and get some oil, and see if they have improved in their aerial acrobatics."

There they were, all of them, and some of their friends as well. They had grown up a little, and the garage, we noticed, had grown too. Their play had become a little more constructive. It was apparent that they helped considerably. They could change tires, and serve gasoline, and one was always at his father's elbow, ready to run for tools.

Just before we were ready to drive out we heard their father call the boys about him. "I can't leave for about a half hour yet," he said, "mebbe you fellers better scamper home, and eat without me."

"Oh, no, Dad," Eric pleaded, "That's no fun. We want to wait for you."

"All right then," he told them, "wait you can. But all hands to the brushes, and sweep out."

And so from year to year we made them a visit, and watched their development. One summer their father was not there. Eric, the crown prince, a tall, willowy, fine-looking, young fellow, waited on us courteously.

"Dad's on a vacation," he said, "We're running the garage. It's his first vacation. He almost didn't want to go. Thought he might get lonesome—just he and mother. Then he arranged to take along the three little kids that live around the corner."

* * *

It was several years before we passed that way again. The garage was now a modern brick structure. Two mechanics were busy in the rear. The one with the neat blond pompadour stopped his whistling, laid down his tools, and came forward. Then the father, stepping out of his office, recognized us.

"Is this Eric?" I asked him, nodding toward the clear-eyed, clean-cut young man, and priding myself on remembering the names.

"This is Rolfe," he said, that same good-natured, kindly tone in his voice. "He is the one who is going to run the garage. Eric's an engineer, and a fine one, too. Has offices in Sacramento. The other two boys are still in the university. Fine boys they are—all of them. Eric's the only one who isn't home at night. But we see him often. When he can't come down here, mama and me go up there."

"It should be an easy drive to Sacramento from here," I said.

"But we don't drive," he said. "We'd rather ride on the train. It's not so lonesome." His eyes twinkled with that familiar, happy light. "On the train there's most likely to be some little children you can talk to. I kinda like children," he explained.

VELMA LEWIS INGRAHAM

## North . . South . . East . . West

*The Winning of the West*

By Frank L. Perrin

ANY calculations or forecasts indulged in by political prognosticators who try to discern the signs of the times a year hence in the United States must take into serious account that expansive area known as the Middle West. It is in that section, particularly in recent years, that economic unrest has been reflected definitely at the ballot box. Nominally Republican in seasons of comparable prosperity, the political complexions of states and communities have, chameleonlike, changed with the seasons and of late seem to have retained a definitely unorthodox coloring. I do not imply by this that it has become red, or even pink. Radicalism is not the term to be applied. Nor is it independence, exactly. Opportunism, though it has nothing to do with political shadings or colors, seems best to define the attitude of the dominant factions in the open spaces between the Ohio River and the Rocky Mountains.

Thought is turned in the general direction of the grain, livestock and cotton belts at the moment because of a quite definite plan to undertake a somewhat leisurely tour of inspection that I may come into closer contact with many of the people there whose language I understand and whose motives — never deeply hidden—I comprehend and usually applaud. But that something unprecedented and as yet not clearly explained has happened there is apparent. In less than a decade some potent but possibly subversive influence has been at work. It has, in a perilous degree, weakened the economic and political independence of millions of American farmers, ranchers and planters who for generations have defied and overcome, singly and by communities, more serious industrial handicaps than those imposed by what some have chosen to refer to as our present economic revolution.

Unless this mysterious stranger, Opportunism, has established himself firmly in this middle and southern country, it is improbable that there will be found among the people there more than a few persons who are convinced that the welfare and prosperity of any nation or any community can be advanced or assured by any method based upon the willful destruction or arbitrary curtailment of the production of needed foodstuffs. The fact must be recognized that any artificial inflation of food or commodity costs operates, first of all, in imposing a dictated and uneconomic hardship upon defenseless millions who must buy before they eat, and who must earn before they can buy.

Except for a too brief visit to sections of the wheat country a year ago, I have not, for eight years, come into intimate contact with the people of those sections once quite familiar to me. It is impossible that there has been a lessening of courage among the people there. They have been tested, as have the people everywhere, by the hardships, the self-denials and the disappointments of recent years. But they, like all others, have, I hope and have faith to believe, been refined by the experiences of comparative adversity.

The American farmer today, be he owner or tenant, can face the world hopefully and with courage. Reasonable provision has been made for refinancing or extending his obligations. He is not dependent. He is not oppressed. And yet, in the eyes of his brother consumer who is his patron and customer, he stands as one not only willing to accept but determined to demand an economic advantage made possible by the enforced contributions from his neighbors.

Recent quite definite pronouncements by those in authority in Washington seem to insure a continuance of AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) policies during the coming year. The year 1936 is the year of the next general election. Do the administrators of these policies fear that the West has not been won? Or is it hoped that by such continuance prospective converts may be definitely enrolled under the banner of the New Deal?

Those who would defend or seek to justify the doctrine, political but uneconomic, that government has the right to place a cash premium upon commodities not produced, offer the argument that the industrialist profits by a bounty in the guise of a protective tariff, which enables him to economize in production costs by limiting his potential output. But this theory seems, especially in recent years, to have been exploded by the successful operation, at the fullest possible capacity, of plants producing those things which find a ready market at home or abroad.

Prejudices engendered by appeals to sectionalism, favoritism, or by the dispensing of patronage should not be permitted to decide the issues in the next or any future political campaign. The American people have too high an appreciation of their responsibilities to permit this to determine their course.

## The Wide Horizon

### Universities Call for Peace

By Harold Hobson

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

THE importance of universities in the prosecution of war is the measure of their effectiveness in preventing the violation of peace. Such is the conviction that has led five antiwar societies in Cambridge—where it is said that there are more peace organizations than in any other university in the world—to issue a pamphlet which sets out in detail precisely what universities do in a war, and exactly how it affects them. These societies hope that for the first time the general public will realize how much the conduct of war depends ultimately upon the knowledge, resources, and training acquired in seats of higher learning; and from that knowledge draw the corollary that determined and united action upon the part of the world's universities would be one of the finest possible guarantees of permanent peace.

Certainly there is little that war has to offer to universities that they should be anxious to promote or assist it. During the last war Cambridge became a barracks, troops were billeted in the natural science laboratories, the examination hall was used as a mess room, and the old library of Pembroke turned into a war library. Nor was this all. Not merely was the whole intellectual process of life which is the glory of universities, destroyed, but the number of undergraduates in residence fell from 3263 in October, 1913, to 408 in January, 1918.

But if war did little for Cambridge, Cambridge did much for war. A royal commission stated that "the value of the gift which the universities had to offer was enhanced by the fact that in the early days of the war, when there was a great dearth of men qualified to take commissions, Oxford and Cambridge were in a position to give the country a peculiarly large number of men gifted to act as officers, by their education, their upbringing, and in many cases their experience in the officers' training corps."

Cambridge's natural science, too, played a large part in the prosecution of the war. Practically all Cambridge's unrivaled facilities in this subject were placed at the disposal of the state. In mechanism and applied mechanics, in biochemistry and chemistry the university concentrated upon research that would be useful in battle. Pure culture, also, was pressed into service; and again in the words of the royal commission, "the general staff, the intelligence branches of both navy and army, the administrative departments of the government, old and new, found among men, and also among women, educated at Oxford and Cambridge, many who were able to give valuable help in the conduct of the war, sometimes by their knowledge of languages, economics, law, or other subjects. Knowledge of out-of-the-way information and dialects possessed by individual members of the university was also discovered and used in many departments and in the field for the strangest and most important services, whether of propaganda, censorship, or intelligence."

Peacetime activities of the universities may ultimately be put to use in war. For in 1934 Cambridge's chemistry department received the largest benefaction of its existence from an oil company still carrying on business, partly, it is thought, because in the period before the war certain discoveries had been made in the chemical laboratories at Cambridge which became a vital factor in the supply of explosives during the war.

The significance of this information, so mobilized for the first time, is this: All universities, in direct ratio to their eminence and fame, could tell a similar tale to Cambridge. Modern war depends, to an ever-increasing extent, for its successful prosecution, on the studies, equipment, researches, knowledge, and personnel of the great universities. It is in Oxford and Cambridge, in Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, in Bonn and Heidelberg, in Paris and other seats of higher learning that the means of war are largely to be found. Many of these means, of course, can be used for war, whatever the universities may wish or design, for the consequences of research are often incalculable and pass out of the control of their original discoverers.

But the fact has now been strikingly demonstrated that the universities, by rigidly determining to boycott war in every form, have the power to reduce its effectiveness and restrict its operations to a degree which they themselves perhaps are hardly aware of, and which ordinary people scarcely realize at all. The peace societies of Cambridge issue a call for united action in the cause of the prevention of war to all the universities in the world. It is a call that should be answered.

## Mirror of Opinion

### Still Best Seller

THE present year is the four hundredth anniversary of the publication of Miles Coverdale's Bible, the first complete edition of the Scriptures in the English language.

At many times during the four centuries which have elapsed since Coverdale's Bible appeared predictions have been rife that interest in the Book was declining.

But the Bible has been and continues to be, not merely a best seller, but the best seller.

Man has often been defined as a religious animal. Collectively, mankind gives no sign of ceasing to be such, however much he may ignore religion at times. The great mystery of life and death demands an answer.

The four hundredth anniversary of the English Bible will be as widely celebrated this year as was the previous centennial celebration.—*Baltimore (Md.) News.*